PRICE, 6 ANNAS

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,188—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Bak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
11-8 6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8 6-12
23-0 13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	23-0 13-8
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35-8 18-12	After Dinner—Chateau Ranzan, Lafit	35-8 18-12
39-8 19-12		39-8 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weigheli...	22nd "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	5th Sept.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes.....	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli...	19th "
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber...	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ...	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	18th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	15th "
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board. Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
BOKHARA	2915	500	P. W. Case	31st July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th "
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
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Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or oth er 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *vîa* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	1st August.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 850	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Valluschieg	3,800	550	21st Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 23rd July, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

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The Saloon and staterooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and stewardess carried. For rates of Passage, cabin plans &c. Apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
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Bombay, 19th July 1890.

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PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 3rd AUGUST, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 16th August.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 1st August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th July, 1890. Agents.

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TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

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THOS. COOK & SON,

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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

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CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

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		Quarts. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "Superior Old Hollands," in cases containing 15 flasks, per case		34 0
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TREACHER'S London Old Tom	"	20 0
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SWAINE AND BOORD'S Old Tom	"	20 0
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THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

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LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash Price.		Cash Price.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 5 12	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 3 14
Per case 4 doz. bottles	" 22 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	" 22 0

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This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

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BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash Rs. 6 6 | Per dozen half-bottles, cash Rs. 4 6

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 2	Rs. 4 2
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	" 6 2	" 4 2
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	" 6 6	" 4 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

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TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

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IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

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To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of 5 MILES of DOUBLE WIRE FENCING between Gokak and Pachapur, on the Southern Mahratta Railway.

Sealed tenders must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before the 1st August 1890. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept any tender.

Full particulars with regard to the work, can be obtained from the office of the Undersigned.

H. H. G. DUNLOP, A. M. I. C. E.,
Resident Engineer, Poona Division, S. M. Ry.

Poona, 16th July, 1890.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the stores noted in the margin, more or less as may be required, for the year 1890-91.

Blanketing for Follower's Coats yards 5,250.

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal of Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 100 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted, will be required to execute a bond and to give security in Government Promissory Notes or cash for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent on the contract.

6. Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on TUESDAY the 12 August, 1890 in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Arm, Clothing.

Army Clothing Department, Alipore, the 14th July, 1890.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a first Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

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The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

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MEDOWS STREET.

TAILORS, HABIT, BREECHES, AND SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THIS Company INTENDS SUPPLYING every Requisite for Gentlemen's wear at English Prices for Cash, the Company dealing direct with English, Irish, Scotch, and French Manufacturers. The Management will be under HARRY CLARK, formerly Manager, Badham Brothers, Calcutta, and late Sole Proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, 5, Old Court House, Street, Calcutta.

Self-measurement forms and patterns on application forwarded to any part of India.

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NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

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CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

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HIGH CLASS WATERPROOF GOODS,

SUPERIOR AND RELIABLE.

	Rs. a.
"THE DERRY" Guaranteed Waterproof Coats, IN ALL SIZES	9 8
"THE CLARENCE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Fashionable well-cut Garment, Double Texture on Tweed, SEWN SEAMS, Thoroughly Water-tight and Durable, All sizes, from	25 0
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WATERPROOF Black Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10 8
WATERPROOF Drab Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10 8
WATERPROOF Ground Sheets with Eyelets, 6 by 6	13 8
WATERPROOF Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide, per yard	6 0

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P.

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DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1 d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE SACRED CANTATA,

"THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA,"

BY

SIR WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT,

will be Performed by the above Society

THIS EVENING, JULY 29TH, AT 9-15 P.M.

AT

THE TOWN HALL.

Soloists:—

Mrs. WALKER, Miss CARPENTER, Mr. CHISHOLM, and Mr. HEBDITCH.

Organ:—Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
Conductor:—Mr. R. B. NIXON.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admission Rs. 2.

"BIBBY" LINE.

CHEAP FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES TO MARSEILLES.



THE fast magnificent Steam Ship "YORKSHIRE," 4,050 tons excellent accomodation a midship for a limited number of passengers is expected TO SAIL about 10th August. Her Sister Ship "LANCASHIRE" accomplished the voyage in 15 days, being Monsoon the "Yorkshire" will probably take 17 days. Fare Rs. 300. Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 26th July, 1890.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for Messrs. HENRY KAUFMANN and SONS of Solingen, Germany, Manufacturers of Cutlery, whose goods are now well known in India.

D. P. BATHA & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Public attending the PHILHARMONIC CONCERT at the Town Hall, THIS EVENING, are informed that in the event of wet weather their carriages will be directed to put down under the North Porch and passing out of the South Gate will be parked on the Custom House Road and will take up at the North Porch.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th July, 1890.

EXTRA STRONG, LARGE SIZE

GOLD, SEMI-HUNTING,

KEYLESS WATCH,

BY

JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE,

HALL MARKED.

18-Carat Gold, full size, Albert Chain to match the above Watch,

Attached with

Either Mordan's Gold Double Telescope EVER-LASTING CALENDAR PENCIL or JUBILEE FIVE-POUND PIECE.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and of the IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

JAITHABHOY CULLIANJEE............Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, or in the alternative under its supervision and for the appointment of independent Liquidators in the place of the present Liquidators or if the Court continues the voluntary winding up of the said Company and it be held that Mr. Shapoorji Burjorji Barocha and Mr. Issac Alcock two of the said Liquidators have resigned for the appointment of some proper and independent person or persons as Liquidators in their place, and that if it be held that they have not resigned, then for their removal from the Office of Liquidators, and for the appointment of some proper and independent persons as Liquidators of the said Company, was on the 24th day of July, 1890, presented to the Honorable Mr. Justice Farran, by Jaithabhoy Cullianji of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, a creditor, shareholder and claimant And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. Justice Farran, on the 18th day of August, 1890, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order as aforesaid should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated at Bombay this 26th day of July, 1890.

WADIA AND GHANDY,
of 19, Church Gate Street,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 16th August, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1890.
2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 23rd August, 1890, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at No. 4, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive adopt and pass the accounts and the Report of the Directors for the season ended 30th June, 1890.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
IV. To confirm the appointment of Mr. James Begbie as an auditor in the place of Mr. A. W. Campbell resigned, and also to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July to the 13th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BOOTH & Co,
Managers.

Bombay, 23th July, 1890.

THE NATIONAL

HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.

Prepared expressly in England for

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC

ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY:—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

WEAVING BRANCH.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "Basel Mission" *hand-made* Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., we beg to state that the *Genuine* "Mission" Cloths can be had, Retail and Wholesale from the Depot, No. 27, Hummum Street.

TABLE LINEN TOWELS,

SIDE SLIPS, SHIKAR CLOTHS, &c.

TABLE CLOTHS

MADE BY THE "BASEL MISSION."

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
5½ ft. by 5½	...3 4	7 ft. by 10	... 8 0
5½ ft. by 7½	...4 6	7 ft. 12	... 9 8
6 ft. by 6	.. 4 0	7½ ft. 7½	... 6 8
6 ft. by 8	...5 6	7½ ft. 10	... 8 4
6½ ft. by 6½	...4 14	7½ ft. 12	...10 8
6½ ft. by 9	...6 12	7½ ft. 18	...15 4
7 ft. by 7	...5 8	8¼ ft. 8¼	... 7 4
7 ft. by 9	...7 0	8¼ ft. by 15	...13 4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
6 ft. by 5	...2 12	6½ ft. by 10	... 5 14
5 ft. by 6	...3 4	7 ft. by 7	... 4 4
6 ft. by 8	...4 6	7½ ft. by 10	... 6 6

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Per doz. Rs. as.		Per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20	... 4 8	24 in by 24	... 5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Per doz. Rs. as.
24 in by 24	4 12

SIDE SLIPS.

Damask Patterns, 24 in. wide, As. 12 per yard.

TOWELS.

		Rs.	as.
34 in. by 34..................	per doz. Rs.	8	8
34 in. by 45..................	"	10	8
34 in. by 54..................	"	12	8
28 in. by 36...(Toilette)......	"	6	8

COUNTERPANES.

(White.)

	Rs.	as.
5 ft. by 7½ ft. each..................	Rs. 5	0
7⅓ ft. by 8¼ ft. "	" 8	0
8¼ ft. by 9 ft. "	" 9	12

SHEETING.

60 inches wide................14 annas per yard.

Checks, Tweeds, Trouserings, Shikar Cloth can be had from the Depot, No. 27, Hummum Street.

WARDEN AND CO.,
AGENTS MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

THE ONLY

GOLD MEDAL

GIVEN AT

PARIS EXHIBITION,

1889,

(BRITISH SECTION,)

FOR

PORTLAND CEMENT,

HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

FRANCIS & CO., LIMITED,

CEMENT MANUFACTURERS,

VAUXHALL,

LONDON, S.E.

Messrs. FRANCIS & CO.'S well-known "Nine Elms" PORTLAND CEMENT can always be had from the Undersigned.

WARDEN & CO.,
Hummum Street. Sole Agents.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on the 28th day of July, 1890, a DIVIDEND OF RUPEES FIFTY-FOUR, per share free of Income Tax, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Meadow Street on and after the 29th day of July, 1890, to the Registered Shareholders standing on the Register on the 28th day of July, 1890, on production of share certificate.

By order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.
Secretaries and Managers,
Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Limited.

Bombay, 28th July, 1890.

ABU HOTEL.

AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds........................£21,615,967

Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of ____________ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________

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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862........	£309,690	0	0
"	1885........	£988,166	0	0
"	1886........	£956,039	0	0
"	1889........	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives es either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to........................	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS ..	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

74	£2,957,174	12	4	1884........	£5,348,407	9	3
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889........	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supbly not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin	from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez"	from "	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks	"	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's........	"	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles	"	24
Do. do. do Dr Menist's	"	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs	"	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs	"	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	"	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	"	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's........	"	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks	"	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's........	"	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs	from "	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's........	"	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs	"	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's........	"	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins	from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do.	from "	18
Gold Framed do do.	from "	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.

Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides	from "	6
Silver do. do. do.	from "	25
Gold do. do. do.	from "	60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed........................	from Rs.	4
Silver do. do.	from "	30
Gold do. do.	from "	75

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	Rs.	100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts...	"	25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable........................	"	20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS........................Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles ....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1	0
" Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and "	1	8
" Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each "	3	0
" " Gold	each from "	10	0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J.Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
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LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No, 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	967½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	64
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	850
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	915
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	580
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	465
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	430
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	800
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	530
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	300
Indian Manfg	600	1,000	1,000	50	950
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	795
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	160
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	770
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. c.	500 n.
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,170
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	80
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	165
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	357½
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	25
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,022½
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,260
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	305
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	350
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		600

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	123
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	700
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,225
Do New Issue	500	375	675	33½	895
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	42½
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	175
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co.Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	338
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,600	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	20	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
PrinceofWales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	215
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	375
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	190
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
French	300	500	all	50	530
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	41[illegible]
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co.. Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	...	1,000	all	60	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

THERE is a dutiful and a filial thief in the Jhelum district, says the Lahore paper, who is a model in his way. He steals to enrich his father; and it is reputed that much wealth has his father acquired by means of this his son's exertions. He has purchased him lands and digged him wells, and is now a man of property, by the simple plan of sending his son out in the world to steal. But a bungle has unfortunately taken place, although every precaution was adopted; and the thief is now in captivity. He had, it is said, taken a circuit of thirty miles in order to avoid answering questions; but he was taken while in the act of burgling. A correspondent writes that he comes of a notorious thief family, and he hopes that he will receive exemplary punishment. To hope so much is a great thing; but one cannot help pushing this hope to the case of the father.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Ward Election, Municipal Offices.
Bombay Philharmonic Society, "The Woman of Samaria," Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Football, Y. M. C. A. A. C., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
Polo, Byculla Club *vs.* Gymkhana.

FOOTBALL.—There will be football practice at the Cooperage at 5-30 o'clock, this evening, weather permitting. Association rules will be observed. Sides will be made up on the ground.

POLO.—A match between the Byculla Club and Gymkhana will be played this afternoon. Byculla Club—Messrs. Gray, Summer, Steel, and Boileau; Gymkhana—Messrs. Barton, Prevost, Lovett, and Boyd.

SERIOUS RESULT OF HORSE RACING ON THE PUBLIC ROAD.—On Saturday last a young man, named Rambroz Moathul, aged 22 years, employed as a groom, at Pali Hill, was riding at a galop down Mahim Bazaar Road, along with two other native grooms. In trying to pass his companions at a narrow part of the road, Rambroz rode his horse against a wall. The result was Rambroz was injured so severely that he had to be taken to the J. J. Hospital, while the horse had to be destroyed on the spot by Veterinary Surgeon Stephens.

HONESTY REWARDED.—On Thursday last, Hajee Abdoola Rymon Shirazee, a tea merchant, residing in the Fort, reported to the police that his mehta had dropped two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, somewhere near the Fort Market about noon, on that day. The same afternoon a Parsee cook, named Pestonjee Merwanjee, handed over to the police two currency notes for Rs. 1,000, which he found lying near the Fort Market. The matter was referred to the Commissioner of Police, Colonel Wilson, before whom the notes were identified by the owner. The owner of the notes at the request of the Commissioner paid the finder, according to custom for his honesty, 5 per cent. of the sum of money found, which amounted to Rs. 100. The money was paid to Pestonjee Merwanjee, in the presence of Colonel Wilson, on Saturday last.

ROBBING A CHILD.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Ramchunder, a Hindoo, was charged by Constable Nelmes, with the theft of a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 5, on Thursday last. The prisoner removed the ornament from the child of Govind Keshowjee, whilst passing along the Agiari Road. Whilst the ornament was being removed Ramchunder was observed by a passer-by, who directed a police ramosee's attention to the thief. Ramchunder, on seeing that he had been noticed, ran off with the ornament, and cast it into a small gully, from where it was afterwards recovered. On being secured by the ramosee the accused denied the charge. Having undergone several previous convictions, the Magistrate convicted the prisoner on the evidence, and sentenced him to undergo six months' hard labour.

"A SHAME TO BE SENT TO JAIL."—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Harry Gomes, a Eurasian, aged 16, before Mr. Richardson, with committing the theft of a pistol, valued at Rs. 5. The complainant, Samuel Sams, appeared and identified. The prisoner who, it appears, ran away from his parents in Jubbulpore and coming to Bombay found employment about the docks where he managed to earn a couple of rupees, passing his nights on the benches and shelters about the entrances. The pistol was stolen by Gomes from the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, where the complainant was staying. Prisoner informed the court that four other boys had been instrumental in assisting him to steal the article, and asked that they might be likewise dealt with. The magistrate, in convicting Gomes, sentenced him to fifteen days' imprisonment, who remarked that it was a shame to run a fellow in when four others assisted him in the job.

SUDDEN DEATH AT BHUSAWAL.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Edward Perkins, night foreman, G. I. P. Railway, which took place on Thursday night, the 24th instant. It appears Mr. Perkins had been slightly ailing for some time past, and had just applied for a few days' sick leave. Being unable to obtain any sleep for a night or two, a narcotic was prescribed for him which he took during the afternoon. He fell asleep soon after, and it was shortly afterwards discovered that he was quite unconscious. Every attempt was then made to restore him, but he gradually sank, and died soon after midnight. This event has quite cast a gloom over the station, as Mr. Perkins was known and respected by all, and has been in the company's employ at Bhusawal for many years. Mr. Perkins leaves a widow to mourn his loss, but no family. He was buried on Friday, and his funeral was attended by nearly all the European residents in the station.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BASEL EVANGELICAL MISSION.—The manufacture of these Mission hand made cloths, down the Malabar Coast in the hand weaving establishment of the Basel Mission Weaving Branch, shows how the congregation of a Mission can be made to earn a livelihood, and to support the missionary enterprise in India. The opening and working of these industries show that there are resources hitherto forgotten, or left unnoticed of developing and preserving the handloom manufacture of India. Table cloths, napkins, towels, in a variety of elegant and neat patterns, along with ladies dress cloths, tweeds for suits and checks, &c., for ordinary wear, are made in the establishment. They are models for our weaving mills, being honest cloths, free from admixture of China clay or any deletrious substance. To meet the growing demand for them a seperate depot in our Town has been opened at No. 27, Hummum Street, Fort, whereas it will be noticed from the circular distributed, they could be had both wholesale and retail at factory rates.

YASHVANTRAO HOLKAR'S FUNERAL.—A correspondent writes:—Shrimant Yashvantrao Holkar, brother to his Highness the Maharaja, breathed his last on the night of Wednesday last. His funeral took place yesterday morning (24th instant) with all the pomp and *eclat* due to his rank and high position. His Highness being the chief mourner was at the head of the procession, and nearly the whole town followed him. All the roads from the palace to the funeral ground were crowded to suffocation, and the place round about the funeral ground, which was fixed on the banks of the little river which runs through the town, was simply a mass of living humanity all intent, as it were, to have a last glimpse of the departed Balasaheb Holkar. "Our Maharaja has been very deeply moved by his sad and quite unexpected event," so says a private letter addressed to an old servant of the State, to whom his Highness the Maharaja has on several occasions involuntarily expressed his fondness for the brother just lost in spite of his differences with the step-queen Dowager, the mother of the deceased prince.

A NOVEL CURE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the Third Acting Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson charged Martund Ragoonath, a Hindoo, resident of Dadur, with attempting to commit suicide on the 26th instant by consuming a quantity of oleander root, a plant known to be possessed of poisonous properties. Some time ago the prisoner had a quarrel with his brother, in consequence of which he informed the latter that he would not have a chance of quarrelling with him again. The Hindu proceeded to the Dadur Railway Station where he procured the plant, which abounds along the permanent way, and drank its juice. Accused in defence stated that as he had been suffering from a stomachache he had acted on the advice of some of his friends who told him the plant has an effectual remedy against the ailment. After drinking the juice, the accused was seized with a fit of vomiting, and was in consequence taken to the hospital, where on being prescribed an emitic, he recovered from the effects of the poison. His Worship committed him to jail for fifteen days, with hard labour.

A WIDOW REMARRIAGE.—On the 17th inst. a widow marriage took place at Ahmedabad between Brahmins, under somewhat difficult circumstances. Bai Shirbai, the bride, is a girl of 18 years old. She was married when a child 5 years' old, and in three years more she became a widow. On the death of her parents she lived with her brother in her native village, about two miles from Nadiad, the ill-starred member of the household with a blank future before her. Mr. Mancharam, a neighbour and a man of substance, brought to her the message of comfort by proposing marriage with her. The unfortunate girl had to be assured of the immunity granted to such marriages by Government before she accepted the proposal. Then taking hold of a suitable opportunity, both the parties silently left their village on the 13th inst., and came to Ahmedabad. The police then were duly requisitioned for protection, and the marriage was performed on the 17th inst. The relatives of the bride have, however, got extremely wrath, and threatened death to both. Before returning to their village, the married couple have thought it advisable to bespeak the assistance of the District Magistrate of Kaira to enable them to live in their own village in peace. We have no doubt such assistance will not be withheld.—*Subodha Patrika.*

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S Cotton Circular dated Hongkong July 10th says:—"The difficulty in connection with the additional tax has been definitely settled, by the Canton authorities having levied from the 1st July an impost of about one dollar per bale on Yarn and about fifty cents per bale on raw Cotton, to be collected by the Foreign Customs; and the dealers have, thereupon, resumed exporting these commodities to the Canton districts. Generally speaking, the position of the market for Indian Yarns is very unsatisfactory; and the accumulation of heavy stocks consequent upon continued large arrivals and disproportionately small deliveries, is a very serious drag on the market. The prospects of the market not being encouraging in view of unfavourable advices from India, large importers consider it expedient to sell off as fast as possible and by their pressure to realize, prices have further receded 50 cents to a dollar per bale; but in several instances sales have been forced at very low and irregular rates. Although business in the interior has been greatly retarded owing to continued heavy rains, the very cheap rates have induced a fair business in superior and desirable Yarns, most of the settlements being of a speculative character. By this opportunity a new production named "Currimbhoy Mills" has been added to our list of spinnings. It is considered to be medium quality and has been realized in this market. Importers being anxious to work off their heavy stocks No. 20*s.* have been pressing sales at unduly low and irregular prices, and a limited business has been done in suitable and superior thread at 50 cents to a dollar per bale under previous rates. Small sales have been effected at about previous rates of special desirable chops of No. 16*s.* which are in short supply; other descriptions being neglected. A further concession of about 50 cents per bale in prices, has induced a limited business in suitable threads of No. 12*s.* A fair business has been done in superior and favorite threads of No. 10*s.* at a further declined of about 50 cents per bale on previous rates. Medium qualities have been dealt in to a small extent, but unsuitable and inferior descriptions are difficult of sale even at lower prices. Only an insignificant demand has existed for Nos. 6*s.* and 8*s.* and prices have further declined about 50 cents per bale, owing to continued large supplies. No change is to be noticed in Nos. 14*s.* 18*s.* 22*s.* 24*s.* 30*s.* and 40*s.* A moderate business has been done in Shanghai in superior and suitable qualities of Nos. 10*s.*, 16*s.* and 20*s.*, on account of the low rates ruling. A moderate speculative demand has been experienced in Japan, chiefly confined to the better qualities of No. 20*s.*, owing to the cheap prices. A quiet feeling has prevailed in the markets at the coast ports, the people in the country being occupied in agricultural work. During the fortnight arrival 10,864 bales, sale 7,420 bales. Shipments to Coast Port 745 bales; and unsold stocks 37,989 bales. Direct Shipment for Japan 919 bales, for Shanghai 4,444 bales."

AN AUSTRIAN JEW AND HIS INSANE DAUGHTER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Ignatius Alphin, an Austrian Jew, and a watchmaker, applied to Mr. Richardson that his daughter Julia Alphin, aged 17 years, might be sent to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. The grounds which prompted the applicant to request such an order were owing to the girl being in, as the informant stated, a weak state of mind. She was continually fighting and creating disturbances in the house, biting her mother and brother, and even attempted to jump out of a window on one occasion.

The Magistrate: Can't you manage the girl?

The Father: No, your Worship. She is stronger than the mother, and says she wants to go to the madhouse. She has shown symptoms of madness from her infancy, and she is very troublesome. It is impossible that I can keep her with me for she bites the people with me, and solicits money from passers-by. This girl cost me thousands and thousands of dollars, when I sent her from Manilla to Europe. I made a similar complaint to a magistrate, when I was living in Colombo, and I sent her there to the Victoria Invalid's Home. I have become, your Worship, a poor man, and am now a watch-maker in Meadow Street, where I can scarcely earn enough money for our livelihood. I have not shown her to a doctor as I am in very poor circumstances, and my shop does not bring in much money.

Another German friend of the last witness corroborated the statement of the father.

The Magistrate: The girl seems to understand what is going on. She does not look like an insane person. She does not appear to be mad, unless she gets periodical fits of insanity.

The girl, who was weeping, in response to the Court, said her name was Julia, and she wanted to go to hospital. About three days ago she had a fall which injured her head and leg, and caused her a pain in the head. She would like to go to the European General Hospital. In November she came to Bombay, from Calcutta. About four years ago she was in Colombo.

The Magistrate: Are your parents kind to you?

Julia weeping: My mother beats me. She is very bad. My father also beats me.

The Magistrate (to the father): Are you kind to her?

The Father: I must defend my wife when my daughter bites her. I slapped her occasionally. My daughter came to Bombay from Colombo, near Tuticorin.

The Magistrate (to the girl): Will you behave yourself, and remain in hospital till you get well?—Yes. But I want my box.

His Worship ordered the girl to be taken by a European Constable to the European General Hospital, intimating that he would not make an order for her removal to the Lunatic Asylum unless it was ascertained during her detention in hospital that she gave evident signs of lunacy.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

THE eight annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held last evening at the registered office, Meadow Street, M. H. Will, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of this company for the year ended 30th June last, and which they ask you to pass. The cotton crop in the Khangaum district has been a good one, and the result of our working season, as shown by the accounts attached, is a net profit of Rs. 17,732-10-7. Out of this, your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 54 per share being 12 per cent per annum on the capital, to be paid to the shareholders, free of income tax, absorbing Rs. 12,690 and to place the balance of Rs. 4,772-10-7 to reserve and renewal account which will then show a credit balance of Rs. 23,273-11-7, after deducting Rs. 1,307-5-3, which have been expended during the year on renewal of machinery and on building a new office and tuck. Owing to want of accommodation for several new pressing customers, the old office and tuck standing in the centre of the compound and obstructing the passage for carts had to be removed and the new office was built upon the vecant ground, used up to that time as a garden and entrance to the Agents' Bungalow. The Joint Working Agreement expired at the close of last season, but was renewed for another period of three years. The vacancies occurring on the board of directors by Mr. P. Benn's and Mr. A. Breul's departure to Europe have been filled up by Mr. E. W. Campbell and Mr. H. Will, and which you will be asked to confirm. Messrs. J. Janni and H. Will retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 54 per share, free of income-tax, being 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital, was declared and made payable on and after the 29th inst. The appointment of Messrs. H. Will and E. W. Campbell as directors in place of Messrs. A. Breul and P. Benn, who have proceeded to Europe, was approved and confirmed. The appointment of Mr. Furdoonjee Ardasir Cursetjee as auditor in place of Mr. A. W. C[illegible], resigned, was confirmed. Messrs. J. Janni and H. Will, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Furdoonjee Ardasir Cursetjee was appointed an auditor for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

Tit Bits writes:—"There is a big chance at Madras and Bombay for a number of bright skilled dentists. Madras is a city of 300,000 population, and has not a single dentist. I know people, says a missionary, who travelled from there to Bombay, nearly 1,000 miles, in order to have a tooth stopped. There is only one good dentist in Bombay, and he refuses to stop teeth with gold, using a sort of cement that is not lasting. He charges £2 for drawing a tooth. A few good dentists could go over there now and at once step into a big business." We don't know about Madras, but Bombay has many dentists who do their work efficiently and for a reasonable fee. Striving dentists had better stay away from here House rent is too high.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Idar, 2,575 tons, Captain T Hughes, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Trifels, 1,816 tons, Captain A Schwarz, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain R Poland, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Secundra, 1,691 tons, Captain J Blask, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Methley Hall, 2,182 tons, Captain John Wilcox, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant with a cargo of 4,148 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busbeer, 539 tons Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Marmugoa, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr L Pereira, Mrs M C Maskennces, Mr D A De Sa, and 66 deck.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Thisbe, 1,848 tons, Captain E Perini, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Colombo, (22nd July), and has brought a general cargo of the same Company's steamer Melpomene from China, and two deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Rome, 2,420 tons, Captain A W Adamson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Hiogo—Mr Crawley and Mr Liebert. From Colombo.—Mr Bawman and Lieut Jai Pawar.—From Sydney:—Mr A Stephens, Mr J J Archer, and Mr A J Millwood.—From Melbourne—Mrs Reid, Mrs. Kelly and child, Mrs Jallie, Lieut Griffin and Mr Hayward.—From Hiogo to London—CaptC F Preston.—From Calcutta—Mr M Stokesbury and four distressed British seamen.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C.McGregor	1926	Miller	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
" H. Balckow.	639	McAdam	B	B and P S N Co.
" Mobile	915	Hughes	C	B and P S N Co.
" Sculptor	850	Cronin	D	B and P S N Co.
" Tanjore	1402	Raffin	F	H Cassum.
" Trifels	1816	Schwarz	N	Glade & Co.
" Akbar	1441	Baldwin	O	Haji Cassum.
" Atrato	2055	Gordon	P	Finlay, Muir & Co.
" Stella	5428	Partridge	Q	C Edulji.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Wyatt	1	P and O Co.
" Bokhara	1696	Case	2	P and O S N Co.
" Po	1531	Barborro	3	N G Italiano.
" Imaun	2707	Poland	6	E Bates & Co
" Poseidon	2510	Lemesich	7	A H Lloyds & Co
" Thisbe	1848	Perini	8	A H Lloyd's & Co.
" Busbeer	539	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
" Oriental	939	Forbes	10	B I S N Co.
" W. Hall	2690	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
" Idar	2595	Hughes	16	E Bates & Co.
" Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 tons Crane	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Rome (s)	Adamson	Shanghai, July 5.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Secundra (s)	Blask	Rangoon, &c.
	Trifels (s)	Schwarz	Hamburg, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi.
" Rome, for London, &c.
" Peninsular, for London, &c.
" Thisbe, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Idar, Hughes, for Antwerp.
" Imaum, Poland, for Marseilles & Liverpool.
" Busbeer, Rothwell, for Marmugoa, &c.
" Akbar, Baldwin, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
22 Patna s .... Phillips ...... Moulmein, July 15.
Shahjehan s ...... Banks ...... Moulmein, July 15.
Pachamba s ...... Macfadyen ... Rangoon, July 14.
23 Nevasa s ...... England ...... Madras, July 19.
Anglia s ...... Marr ...... Liverpool, June 21.
Colaba s ...... Blott ...... Bombay, July 10.

DEPARTURES.

July 22.—Steamers Clan Matheson and Mombassa.
July 23.—Steamer Malda, and barque Champeno's.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
24 Kohinur s ...... Bombay.
Khandalla s ...... Bombay.
Congella s ...... Calcutta.
Clan Macarthur s ...... Glasgow.
25 Selene s ...... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.
25 Khandalla s ...... Calcutta.
Kohinur s ...... Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, July 21.

Date.	Vessel. (Arrivals.)	Commander.	From.	Date.	To. (Departures.)
June					
29	Mayo I G.	Aves	Somali coast.	16	Berbera
July.					
12	Pei-ho	Lartigue	Zanzibar	21	Suez
13	Po	Barbaro	Genoa	13	Bombay
14	RangerH M's	Johnston	Cruise		......
	Brittannia	Orman	London	14	Australia
	Lyell	Gibb	Barry		....
	Opal H M's	Bosanquet	Seychelles	17	England
15	Khedive	Loggin	London	15	Calcutta
	Kron Prins Fredrie c h Wilhelm	Von der Decken	Singapore		Bremen
16	Tarra	Hansard	London	16	Brishbane
	Mobile	Hughes	Mussowa		Bombay
	Olympia	Care	Kurrachee		Hull
	Tiverton	Whitehead	Suakim		....
	Bussorah	Longsdaile	Bussorah	18	London via Jeddah
	Harmonie	Nielsen	Zanzibar		.....
	Venezia	Barabino	Mussowa	17	Mussowa
18	Maltby	Sherwood	Barry		....
	Tuna	Craig	Berbera	20	Berbera
	Ballaarat	Ashdown	Sydney	19	London
19	Merkara	Cave	Brishbane		London
	Assam	Webber	Bombay		....
	Bengal	Danieil	Calcutta	19	Marseilles
	Preussen	Reimkas'en	Bremen	20	China
	Woodcock	Bowman	Mussowa		....
20	Singapore	Parodi	Bombay	20	Genoa
	Henzada	Avern	London	21	Kurrachee
	Habsburg	Thumann	Sydney	21	Bremen
21	Mayo I G	Aves	Somali coast.		.....
	Salazie	Frichi	Sydney	21	Marseilles

HIGH COURT.—JULY 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Consent decree.

316-90—Ardesir, H and D—Jamnadas Purshotumdas vs Jerbai—A F Unwalla.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

456-88—Little, S F and N—Motichund Javerchund vs Memon Tar Mahomed Tyab and another.

276-90—Macfarlane, E and H—C A Turner vs Shreeram Ramlal and others—Khunderao M

284-90—Wadia and G—Abdul Hussain and another vs Munnerally Caderbhoy—E Wilkin.

355-90—Payne, G and S—Dewa Kana and others vs Dewjee Ramjee.

356-90—Little, S F and N—Motiram Bhagoobhai and another vs H K Elliott and another.

For confirming the Commissioner's report.

262-88—Balkrishna and D—Moreshwar Gunputrao vs Gunputrao Morojee Zaoba and others. R. Skipsey; P G and S, and B and D.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

150-90—Ardeshir, H. and D—Ebrahim Wydina vs. Jamsetjee Burjorjee Bahadurjee—D S Garud.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

8-90—Payne, G. and S.—Dadibai, daughter of Khan Mahomed, deceased, vs. Haji Mahomed bin Fakirmahomed Bapari.—Wadia and G. Part heard.

10-92—Little, S F and N—Narondas Canjee vs. Manore Kheta. In person.

Defended New Long Causes.

209-90—A F Turner—Damodhur Eswardas vs. Essoobai and others—H Bicknell. Part hard.

220-90—Pestonjee and R—Lalchund Balkisson vs. J L Kerston.—Wadia and G.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macgregor s—9 cases umbrellas, D Jaizaz; 20 casks lubricating oil, N Cooverjee.
Lycia s—10 packages blacking powder, A Moosajee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Cuba s—3 packages stationery, H Abdoolally.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—1 case medicine, Nuthoo Mooljee; 25 cases butter, R Jooma.
Rosetta s—2 packages wall paper, G Amerndin; 8 packages wall paper, D Sullemanjee.
Pekin s—3 cases paper, H Abdoolally.
Sutlej s—9 cases medicine, &c, V Methoo and Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Trifels s—30 cases China marbles, A Ebrahim.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trifels s—500 bags sugar soft, L Mooljee; 500 bags sugar soft, M Khimjee.
Poseidon s—28 bales papers, N Amirbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Yorkshire s—100 bales cotton, Robertson Bros and Co;

FOR LONDON.

Rome s—17 bales skin, H C H Gunney; 200 bales cotton, F L Batliboi and Co; 22 packages chutney, D P Batha and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Po s—100 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—3 cases Indian tea, J Neuberg.

FOR VENICE.

Thisbe s—200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thisbe s—110 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co 220 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 220 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 660 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 475 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 6 casks roughstones, F Fisher and Co; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Thisbe s—2,000 cwts linseed, John L Kersten; 1,185 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 350 cwts castorseed, and 719 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Umballa s—102 bales cotton, R Luchmondass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 300 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and M Co; 43 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 25 cwts cloves and 11 cwts bysabole, J Tejpal; 60 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 17 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Bokhara s—125 cwts onions, Hajee Ahmed Aboo; 14 chests opium, The P and O Co.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 50 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 277 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 175 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and M Co; 5 bales twist, K Nixon and Co; 300 bales twist, F Muir and Co; 250 bales cotton, R N Barucha; 50 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—130 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales twist, S Abraham.
Bokhara s—15 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 165 bales twist, L J Abraham; 100 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 4 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 225 bales twist, N J Abraham; 25 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior s—335 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 21 bales twist, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 27.

Watson, Lieut, Bengal, Central India Horse, from leave, from England.
Elliott, Major, Bengal, 2nd Line Regt, on leave, from Fatehgarh.
Hawkes, Major, Ms 1-5th Goorkhas, from England.
Henston, Surgeon, Bengal, M S, on private affairs, from England.
Bowie, Col, Ms, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Scott, Major, Bengal, R E, from special leave, from England.
Underwood, Capt, Bengal, RA, on duty, from England.
Kaye, Lieut, Bengal, Polt employ, Central India, on leave.
McNalty, Brigade-Surgeon, Bengal, M S, on sick leave, from Umballa.
Ensor, Capt, Ms, from leave, from England.

JULY 28.

Griffin, Lieut, Bengal, Leinster Regt, from leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 24.

Hughes, Col, Bo, Comt, on duty, to Poona.

JULY 28.

Underwood, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Delhi.
Scott, Major, Bengal, R E, from leave, to Simla.
Bowie, Col, Ms, Staff Corps, from leave, to Nagpur.
Hawkes, Major, Ms, 15th Goorkhas, from leave, to Abbottabad.
Beville, Br-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, off leave, to Ahmedabad.
Ensor, Capt, Ms, from leave, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 29th July, 1890.

1. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. S. Solomon, "E." Coy., from the 23rd July 1890 to 23rd February 1891, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. There will be riding drill for recruits on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 7 a.m. at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes.

3. There will be drill with swords for recruits in rear of the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., on Friday, the 1st proximo.

By Order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

A COMPREHENSIVE history of the ancient Christian churches still existing in Syria, Persia, and India, has at length been undertaken by a dignitary of that Romanized branch of the Nestorian Church known as the Chaldean Church. The author, the Rev. J. J. Nouri, who is Archdeacon of Babylon, has been spending some weeks in Southern India, visiting the centres of both the Uniat and the Jacobite Syrian churches in Travancore, Bangalore, &c., and making copious extracts from records in those seats of early Indian Christianity, some of which are said to date back to the fifth century A.D. One portion of the Archdeacon's work is to comprise a complete series of the Chaldean race, from the most ancient to the most modern times.

A DRAINAGE system for Melbourne is in contemplation. This work, whenever undertaken, must be one of great magnitude, and will require the expenditure of several millions sterling. Its necessity is beyond all question, for Melbourne, owing to its insanitary condition, is by far the most unhealthy capital in the colonies. According to the Government Statist of Victoria, the death-rates per 1,000 of population in the four Australian capitals for the last three years, have been as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Melbourne	23·39	20·52	21·26
Sydney	16·94	17·49	16·31
Adelaide	15·39	17·28	16·46
Brisbane	17·22	17·00	18·91

The unfavourable position of Melbourne is at once evident, and it is not unreasonable to attribute it to the almost complete absence of drainage, excepting by the open channels at the sides of the streets—a more than questionable system. The life assurance societies suffer from the unhealthy condition of Melbourne. During its last triennial [illegible] National Mutual, out of a total of [illegible], paid £14,290 in claims originating from death from typhoid, and Melbourne is accountable for the greater portion of this typhoid tax.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 28TH OF JULY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·450	W	1	89·6	77·6	87	0·07	15·21	+3·11
Agra	29·579	S W	5	88·6	77·4	93	..	15·81	+2·65
Cawnpore	29·608	S W	6	80·1	78·1	87	0·73	27·48	...
Allahabad	29·607	W S W	5	85·0	76·1	95	0·79	31·11	+16·21
Jhansi	29·611	S W	5	85·4	76·9	81	..	28·07	+11·93
Jacobabad	29·471	S S E	4	100·5	83·6	67	..	1·59	+0·32
Kurrachee	29·572	W S W	21	90·7	79·7	83	..	2·95	−0·22
Ajmere	29·622	W	8	84·7	75·6	89	..	6·15	−3·92
Deesa	29·640	S S W	24	88·2	75·8	93	0·02	6·80	−4·54
Rajkote	29·682	W S W	20	84·9	75·7	89	0·03	7·33	−10·79
Neemuch	29·708	W S W	18	80·8	72·1	86	0·04	13·24	−0·26
Indore	29·730	S W	6	83·1	71·0	91	0·02	13·29	−2·87
Saugor	29·662	W	10	82·3	72·6	90	0·06	32·53	+13·07
Jubbulpur	29·704	W S W	4	83·9	71·6	90	0·15	10·31	−9·11
Hoshangabad	29·726	S W	5	84·8	73·7	88	0·15	15·51	−9·91
Khandwa	29·735	W	10	87·2	73·7	75	..	8·91	−6·75
Raipur	29·719	W S W	8	84·5	74·1	87	0·07	15·75	−11·66
Nagpoor	29·757	W S W	10	88·7	74·1	92	0·02	22·61	−1·64
Amraoti	29·765	W S W	15	81·8	72·8	9	...	20·22	+2·51
Akola	29·751	W S W	5	85·0	74·7	82	...	20·60	+4·20
Surat	29·744	S W	L	87·0	77·1	87	..	43·31	+19·54
Malegaon	29·759	W S W	12	87·9	71·6	77	..	6·37	−3·89
Bombay	29·789	W S W	12	83·8	76·7	89	0·20	42·76	−3·71
Poona	29·809	W	14	82·5	70·4	82	...	7·76	−3·07
Sholapore	29·834	S W	16	85·8	70·5	79	...	6·08	−3·59
Rutnagiri	29·843	S W	9	82·9	73·9	91	0·62	77·37	+14·26
Belgaum	29·858	W S W	4	75·8	66·3	95	0·13	27·35	+5·33
Goa	29·882	W S W	7	84·0	77·0	95	0·10	53·84	...
Karwar	29·879	W	3	83·2	75·2	93	0·36	78·65	+5·11
Mangalore	29·942	S S W	2	80·3	71·9	95	1·68	59·38	−10·66
Calicut	29·957	Calm	6	75·7	71·[illegible]	98	1·52	53·44	−8·55
Cochin	29·959	Calm	L	73·8	71·1	95	1·41	38·24	−11·99
Bangalore	29·941	W S W	16	81·2	62·9	88	1·51	6·18	−0·74
Secunderabad	29·840	W	10	84·7	70·8	77	0·03	13·20	+1·70
Masulipatam	29·815	N N W	1	89·1	75·0	94	0·01	8·84	−1·63
Bellary	29·860	W	8	89·0	72·8	74	..	1·68	−1·77
Cuddapah	29·865	N W		96·6	7[illegible]·2	84	2·94	7·29	+1·1[illegible]
Madras	29·853	S W	10	82·7	74·7	88	0·02	9·21	+3[illegible]
Coimbatore	29·931	S W	7	76·5	63·3	79	..	0·59	−[illegible]
Trichinopoly	29·891	W	6	90·0	73·4	72	0·31	6·1[illegible]	+3[illegible]
Negapatam	29·881	W S W	4	86·4	74·7	69	..	3[illegible]	+[illegible]
Colombo, (27th)	29·953	W S W	10	84·0	77·0	67	...	3·77	−10·07

In column "Wind rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has further increased throughout the whole country. The rise has been rapid in Sind and Gujarat, and brisk to moderate in all the remaining districts. The relative distribution has slightly changed, high readings obtaining over the extreme south and low readings over the Punjab. The baric gradients are fairly normal over the whole of the Indian region and the isobars indicate the existence of a small depression in the Punjab. The barometer now reads above the normal average everywhere except in the Punjab where the deficiency amounts to. 1" Winds blow from their normal monsoon directions throughout the Indian region and calms are reported from Calicut and Cochin. The force has been above the average at Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Amraoti and Malegaon, and about average in most other places. This morning's observation show that the wind velocity was 14 miles per hour at Karachi, Deesa, Poona, Neemuch and Secunderabad, and 12 at Sholapur and Ajmere. Except at Malegaon, Surat, Poona, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshagabad, Jubulpore, Indore, Deesa and Karachi, the maximum temperatures have fallen everywhere, the greatest departures below the normal being reported from Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Cochin, Jacobabad, Allahabad, and Delhi. The highest maximum was 100° at Jacobabad. Nights are 3° to 4° cooler than usual at Masulipatam, Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Cochin while the variations elsewhere are generally small. The lowest temperature registered last night was 63° at Bangalore. Humidity has risen in several places and the skies are densely clouded over nearly the whole country. Rain exceeding an inch has fallen at Cuddapah (2·94"), Mangalore (1·68"), Calicut (1·52"), Bangalore (1·51"), Cochin (1·51"), and Colombo (1·10"), and only light showers are reported from Trichinopoly Madras Musilipatam, Secunderabad, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Nagpur. Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Saugor Indore, Neemuch, Deesa, Rajkot, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Delhi. Ordinary monsoon weather conditions prevails, but as the barometer is abnormally very high over nearly the whole country, only light to moderate showers may generally be expected..

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 28.

The barometer has fallen in one or two stations in North-west Punjab and at Trevandrum, and risen moderately to briskly elsewhere. The general distribution is unchanged. Readings are increasing from low-pressure area in the Punjab to high-pressure are a in south-east of the Bay. Winds are variable in the Punjab, and south-westerly to westerly in most other parts of India, the force being about or somewhat under normal. Temperature is low for the season in all the provinces, but the deficiency is very slight in Bombay, the Central Provinces, Sind and Rajputana. Rain is slight and local in Punjab, Sind, and Rajputna, and general elsewhere, except in North Bengal, where it is not heavy. Darjeeling reports four inches, and Akyab, Bareilly, Mussoorie and Cuddapah over two inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.
Previously registered	51	87	53	90	58	31	42	51
July 28, Monday	0	17	0	31	0	14	0	15
Total	52	04	54	21	58	45	42	66
Total of corresponding date last year	54	89	59	77	57	30	50	79
Do. in 1888	41	84	34	69	38	96	38	52

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

A MARITIME review of the wrecks and casualties that occurred in Indian waters in the year 1888 shows that the total number was 238, of which 48 were wrecks. Of this number 45 were collisions, 12 founderings, 54 groundings, 74 strandings, and 55 miscellaneous. This was less, both in numbers and in tonnage, than the average of the past ten years, the tonnage in 1888 having been 11,739, whereas in 1887 it was 2[illegible],022. The greatest destruction durng the year under notice was caused by a cyclone off the coast of Kathiawar, in which 13 untied craft were totally wrecked, 28 stranded and damaged. The loss of life was about the average. During the past two years it is estimated that two thousand persons have been drowned in Indian waters.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 32 Farringdon Road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No Exceeding 3 lines. Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"BURGUNDIES," especially suitable during the rains. *Macon, Beaune, Pommard, Chablis, Chambertin*, imported direct from Nuits, (Cote d' Or) by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

PIANOFORTES tuned and renovated by the experienced Tuners brought out by us from Europe. Exchanges of Pianos effected. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Pianoforte Warehouse, 1, Ash Lane, Bombay. Also at Poona.

OPENING SERVICES.—SUNDAY, August 3rd, of Co'aba Wesleyan Methodist School Chapel and Lecture Hall, Revd. A. FENTIMAN, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., Colonel F. W. Major, 8 p.m. MONDAY August 4th Tea 6'30 p.m. Tickets Re. 1, children 8 annas. 8 p.m. Public Meeting. Chair to be taken by David Gostling, Esq., F. R. I. B.A. Addresses by S. Tomlinson, Esq., Ex. Engineer, Municipality; George W. Clutterbuck and others.

FOOTBALLS, good, stout leather, with superior Rubber Inflators. Also Tennis Bats, with Cork Handles, very light. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NEW PREMISES of COLABA HIGH SCHOOL, for Boys and Girls now complete. A perfect educational establishment. Play Ground, Gymnastics. Headmaster, Two Mistresses. Pupils for present term now admitted.

MOTIVALA'S COUGH PILLS are now acknowledged on all hands as the best, safest, cheapest and most reliable remedy in all cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial. See certificates of cures, for which apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

LOST.—Last Friday week a FOX TERRIER DOG. Evenly marked. Tan colored head and tail. Rs. 10 reward will be given to whoever brings the dog to the National Bank.

WATCHMAKERS of Bombay and Out-Stations are informed that a large and complete Stock of best Quality Watch and Clock MATERIALS and TOOLS could be had, either Retail or Wholesale, at a very moderate rate of JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

SALESMAN WANTED, to travel up-country, to push the sale of Woollen Goods. Apply to EWART LATHAM and Co.

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JAMBOOL and GLUTEN BISCUITS, for the cure of Diabetes. Charcoal Biscuits, for Dyspepsia.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

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A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

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Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)

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All that piece or parcel of land or ground and batty fields grass land, together with the messuage or Bungalow outhouses, cookroom, stables, wells and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Peroz Baugh" situate at Bandora in the Taluka of Salsette in the district of Thanna, containing by admeasurement 82,194 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the vacant ground belonging to Bhundaree Koornaree and Antone Manoel de Monte and others, on the south by the property of Antone Manoel de Monte and others, on the east by the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and on the west partly by the road leading from Ghorebunder, and partly by the public road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mr. Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1890. Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., 41, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and selected specimen of bentwood furniture, most valuable and handsome silk tapastry, marble slabs and table tops, and marble bath, tubs &c.

On FRIDAY, the 1st day of August, at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room in Meadow Street, No. 21.

Just arrived.

A selected assortment of very rich and handsome artistically designed bentwood furniture of mahogany, ebony and oakwood colour made by the celebrated manufacturer, Thonet of Vienna, the same consisting of reclining, rocking and conversation sofas, rocking folding, easy revolving, offices, arm and arm crown chairs, round and side tables, teapoys, children chairs, piano stools, footstools, &c. The above furniture are very seldom imported owing to their being very costly and rich. Will be sold in small lots to suit convenience of the purchaser.

A collection of most valuable and handsome silk tapastry well worth for making door curtains and furniture lining, the same in a piece measuring 15 yards by 40 inches.

An invoice of marble slabs and table tops, round and oblong.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1890. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

THERE was no change on Saturday in the usual financial items wired by Reuter from London; and the latest news concerning Cotton and General Produce was given in our last report.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Dec.	Rs.	6,95,275
" " Branches	Inc.	"	4,48,879
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	3,03,111
Government Securities	Inc.	"	30,590
Loans	Dec.	"	14,36,361
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	5,22,168
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,18,892
Cash and Currency Notes.........	Inc.	"	14,37,275

The substantial increase of 14⅜ lakhs in the Presidency Banks' Cash Balance disclosed by the Statement issued this afternoon, is due, as will be seen from the figures which we give above, to a falling-off in trade requirements. There had been some decrease in Private Deposits during the week covered by the Return; but, on the other hand, the amount on Loans was much less, while that on Bills Discounted had decreased materially, the net diminution in the trade demand being represented by some 16½ lakhs; the balance having been somewhat reduced by smaller Government Deposits.

COTTON.—The improved demand and increased activity in this market which we reported on Saturday evening have not been sustained to-day, and we again report a quiet market for the staple, with only a small business passing, prices being quite unchanged. The day's purchases, summing up about 1,000 bales, have consisted principally of Nugger, at Rs. 174; and Julgaum, at Rs. 178; a few lots of Khangaum, Rs. 174; Akola, at Rs. 172; and Dharwar, at Rs. 178 per candy having also changed hands.

The much-needed rain had not fallen at Beawar in the Bengal circle since the middle of last week, when the last telegraphic reports were made; but in other districts of the same circle the Cotton plants were flourishing, no report, however, having come from Cawnpore, where the rainfall had already been heavier, by over 15½ inches, than the average to the end of this month. Except in the Dhulia district, where no rain had fallen last week, and where all crops were suffering from want of it, advices from the Oomrawuttee circle are all of a favourable tenor, the Cotton plants continuing to flourish in seasonable weather, though, at Khangaum, fine weather was required for weeding. In the Omrawuttee district proper a large area has been shown with Cotton this year. In the Dhollera circle, the rainfall had been unequal, and while at Dhollera itself (where 2½ inches had been registered since last Thursday) the crop would have to be resown in some parts, and had not commenced in others, owing to too much rain, a further fall was needed at Wudwan (where nearly 6 inches less than the average to the end of this month had been registered) while the plants were flourishing at Veerumgaum and Bhownugger; as they also were at Broach.

WHEAT Demand for export has further fallen off to-day, and transactions have been very limited; but the tone of the market may still be called steady, and prices are quite unaltered.

SEEDS remain very quiet, with hardly anything doing for export; but we repeat our last quotations for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	316	bales.
Wheat	15,101	cwt.
Castor seed.........................	850	"

FREIGHTS are dull, nominally at last quotations, but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE has been firm all day, and we quote an advance of 1-16d. on last week's closing rates. A few transactions in Private Paper have taken place; but business has been extremely limited, especially on forward lines. Telegraphic, for future transfer, has been quoted at 1s. 7¼d. without tempting remitters. We quote ready rates at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand......1s. 7 3-16d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........1s. 7¼d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 7 5-16d.		"
Credits do. ....1s. 7 15-32d.		"
Francs do. ....2·05½		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a shade weaker to-day, the cash and settlement rate for Fours having receded to 102-9-16, while 102⅝ has been the quotation for the August account. 104½ is still the nominal price of 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been a further upward movement on Cotton Mill shares to-day, and we quote an advance of Rs. 60 in Morarji Gokuldas; of Rs. 32½ in Presidency; of Rs. 20 in Mahaluxmi; of Rs. 15 in Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 10 each in Connaught, Colaba Land and Mill, Empress, James Greaves, Indian Manufacturing, Luckmidass, and Sholapur; of Rs. 5 each in Coorla, Framji Petit, Swadeshi, and Western India; and of Rs. 4 in Anglo-Indian, at our quotations. Imperial have declined Rs. 10; and Khatao Macanji Rs. 15. Apollo Press are Rs. 5 higher; Munmar are Rs. 7½ down. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 75 lower for the first issue, and Rs. 25 for the new shares at Rs. 3,225, and Rs. 805 respectively.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Dhollera............................	4⅝d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days'sight	1s. 6⅝d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes........	92¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81⅜
4½ per cent. "	82½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver..................................	49¾d. per oz.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 26th July, as compared with the statement of the 19th June 1890:—

LIABILITIES.	July 19. Rs.	July 26. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital..............	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	33,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	49,94,155	42,98,880
Do. do. at Branches........	24,08,812	28,57,691
Other Deposits	2,82,00,608	2,78,97,497
Post Bills	10,515	10,408
Cash Credits, undrawn............	6,60,232	6,01,634
Rs.	4,95,74,322	4,89,66,110
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	73,55,084	73,85,674
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	18,53,489	18,53,756
Loans do. do..........	99,14,654	84,78,293
Current Accounts overdrawn	6,062	7,105
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,42,77,083	1,37,51,915
Stamps, &c..........................	18,776	18,810
Dead Stock............ Rs. 6,76,211		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,91,211	3,91,211
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,26,138	1,07,246
Cash and Currency Notes	1,55,31,825	1,69,69,100
Rs.	4,95,74,322	4,89,66,110

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th July, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	10	45	2	35
Teheran	28	1	3	...	14
Suez	28	2	...	1	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 28th July, 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	33	...	6
" Kurrachee ...	...	14	...	2
" Madras.........	...	30	...	2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GREEN—July 28, at Colaba Causeway, the wife of W. B. Green, Apollo Bunder, of a son.

KALE—July 28, the wife of Purshotom, son of Mr. Gopinath Ramchunder Kale, Cashier, *Bombay Gazette*, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FOOKS—July 25, at Poona, Agnes, the little daughter of Surgeon G. E. Fooks, 5th Bo. L. Infantry, aged 17 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

FABRE-TONNERRE—July 16, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Charles Fabre-Tonnerre, District Supdt. of Police, Bengal.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. N. M."—The Hongkong Circular has been already published. It is believed that the proposal has since been abandoned or greatly modified.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1890.

A CONTROVERSY which leads one of the most accredited disputants in it to the conclusion that Ceylon should be added to the Indian Empire cannot be said to be without interest in this country. The case for the abolition of the paddy tax in Ceylon, as set out in a pamphlet by Mr. J. H. Starey just published by the Cobden Club, has as its chief claim upon our attention the writer's conviction that if Ceylon were made a division of British India not only that long discussed impost would disappear, but "Ceylon would then be governed on principles and counsels much more liberal and enlightened than those of late prevailing, while naval, military, financial, and civil administrations would all be simplified and strengthened." The suggestion must be received with reserve, at least by a generation which has seen the bounds of India enlarged by the incorporation of Quetta on the one hand and Upper Burma on the other. So far as regards the military subordination of Ceylon to the Indian Government, that is an essential part in the scheme for associating all the British military stations in the East with India for the purposes of Imperial defence, and no opportunity of keeping it before the public should be missed, especially since the Home Government have lately called upon Ceylon to pay an increased contribution to the Imperial treasury. Whether the Indian Government, who have as much upon their hands as they can well do, should undertake the civil administration of Ceylon is another question, and even the likelihood of their abolishing the obnoxious paddy tax, if the island were ever placed under their charge, might be too dear a price to pay for the transfer. The opponents of the tax, who seem to be many and influential, had better rely upon agitation in the colony and at home rather than upon the chance of an Indian Governor-General having the opportunity some day of bringing Indian principles of finance to the rescue of the overburdened Cingalese cultivators. The question is one that has been hotly discussed, and a precipitate condemnation of the tax would be discouraged by the strong body of official opinion by which it is supported, as well as by the unreserved approval that was lately given to it in a letter addressed to the Cobden Club by so experienced a Ceylon publicist as Mr. John Fergusson of Colombo. Nevertheless, it appears beyond doubt that considerable and widespread hardship has attended the collection of the tax, that there is increased difficulty in collecting it, and that the proceeds are perceptibly smaller than they used to be. Twelve years ago it produced ten and a quarter lakhs of rupees; in 1888 the proceeds were considerably under nine lakhs, and the collection even of this diminishing revenue was accompanied by the throwing out of cultivation of a large area of land, of which the defaulting cultivators had been dispossessed. And as something between twenty and twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds of the tax are absorbed in collecting it, evidently there is a good deal in it that needs justification.

There is one aspect of the paddy tax which is not entirely unfamiliar to us in India. Like the land revenue to which the British Government succeeded in various provinces, the tax was originally levied in kind. It was compulsorily commuted in 1878 into a money tax, and here, as Indian administrators know who have watched the process of commutation from payments in kind to cash payments, the opportunities for inelastic and irksome applications of the newer method of collection are apt to arise. We seem to be reading from a chapter in Indian revenue history when we come across Mr. Starey's complaint in the Cobden Club pamphlet that "under the old system of payment in kind the hardships did not exist in the same degree as now, when a commuted money payment is required, crop or no crop." When it is suggested that the whole question should be enquired into, by Sir George Campbell of all people in the world, or that two officers should be sent home to explain the whole question to Lord Knutsford, it seems to us that we could suggest a much more feasible step. The Ceylon Government, if they are not tired of commissions and reports on the subject, might ask for the services of a Bombay revenue officer who has had some acquaintance with, for example, those of the Kathiawar territories in which the State has commuted its share of the produce into cash payments. Such transformation of revenue is always a delicate operation, and it might be that the Ceylon authorities would not despise Indian experience in the matter. We must, of course, avoid misleading analogies. The Ceylon cultivator is as different from the Indian ryot in his economic circumstances as he can well be. There is contention upon the technical point, but if the Cingalese peasantry do not possess the fee-simple of their rice-lands, as their champions say they do, they certainly enjoy a superior title to that of the holder of a mere occupancy right. The chief point for practical consideration, however, is that there is grave reason to believe that the people upon whom this tax is imposed are exceedingly and grievously poor. We hear of a state of things in the Province of Uva which may be summed up in the facts that more than a quarter of the area under paddy has been sold in default of payment of this paddy tithe; that the deaths in some districts of this province exceeded the births by twenty-five per cent., and that the scarcity was so great that the people largely subsisted upon jungle produce. In another province, the mortality last year was in one division 77 per thousand, and in another 86. The general conclusion on the facts to which we are invited is that the people whom this obnoxious tax reaches, are insufficiently fed to live in health, and that it leads to starvation, eviction, and crime. The analogy with India is disturbed at many points, notably in the fact that in the troubles of the Deccan ryots, for example, it was not the Government who was the most unforgiving creditor but the Marwarris and soukars, and that Government have since in certain districts, stood between debtor and creditor, and moderated the harshness of the old eviction rights. In Ceylon there is no one to stand between the debtor and creditor, for the Government is creditor, and it is painful to notice that there is a singular want of flexibility in the processes by which Government secures what it deems to be its rights. We have no means of testing Mr. Starey's figures, but if it be the case that the Ceylon Government have forced land out of cultivation for default of two and a half rupees per acre, they are guilty of exceedingly harsh and impolitic measures.

For there is a political as well as an ethical side to the question, even though it may primarily be a question of humanity. It cannot pay any government to disposses the occupants of twenty thousand fields in ten years for non-payment of taxes amounting to a trumpery thirty thousand rupees. Obviously this tends to a diminution of production, especially since the tax is not levied if anything but rice is produced in the field. It is a tax therefore, not upon the land but upon its produce, the produce moreover being a grain which is rarely grown commercially and by hired labour, and which has to be largely imported. From the purely economic point of view a tax of this kind is vicious to the last degree. If the tax were levied on the land motives of self-interest would impel the cultivator to grow as much as he could upon the holding. As it is upon the produce of his holding—upon produce meant for his own use, for it does not pay to hire labour and grow it upon a large scale—the cultivator is under strong inducement to grow no more than will suffice to cover his own requirements and to leave over a tenth for conversion into money as best it can be converted in order to meet the demands of the Government. As the Cingalese peasant is taxed upon his salt, upon his clothes, and upon his liquor, it is hard to tax him also upon his rice. But it is not the tax itself so much as the harsh and apparently wasteful way in which default in meeting it is visited by the Government which most seriously invites attention. Unless the "facts" stated by Mr. Starey as the result of his eighteen years' residence in Ceylon are fictions there are serious evidences of retrogression in the condition of the half million or so of cultivators whom this tax affects. A class of cultivators would not part with twenty-seven per cent. of their land in a short space of ten years if they had not suffered real poverty. It is not for us in India to suggest a substitute for it, and as we know that the financial condition of Ceylon is anything but sound it is useless to suggest that the Colonial administration should precipitately divest itself of any source of revenue, however objectionable it may be. But as we are told that Ceylon ought to be brought within the Indian system of Government we may be permitted to say that whether our Legislative Councils and our methods of giving expression to public opinion in India are "shams"—as it has lately been said they are—or realities, the paddy tax as administered in Ceylon would not have had such a persistent vitality in India as it has had further south.

THE latest returns relating to the trade of Burma will afford satisfaction to no one more than to the Marquis of Dufferin, who was from the first a strong believer in the material resources of the United Provinces, and foretold that the day would not be far distant when Lower Burma, which contributed about a crore a year to the revenues of the Empire, would be able to "carry Upper Burma on its back." Upper Burma does not yet pay its way, but there are various proofs in these trade returns that its wealth is being substantially developed, and that the provinces as a whole are doing uncommonly well. The aggregate trade of Burma last year—that is the year that ended in March last—was the largest on record, for though the imports showed a slight falling off, the exports were more than ten per cent. in excess of the highest previous register. The imports were affected by a diminution of receipts on Government account, and the falling off, therefore, has small commercial significance. The items of increase consisted mainly in articles in demand for common use. Cotton twist and yarn, for instance, cotton piece-goods, matches, oils, and salt showed increases large enough to indicate a growth in the purchasing power of the people. And the import list on the whole may certainly be read as indicating a general prosperity. An undoubted accession of prosperity has set in since the annexation of Upper Burma. In the two years preceding the annexation of the country, the imports averaged 375 lakhs a year. Then came the two years of transition during which the country was annexed and continued to be disturbed. In that period the average fell to 356 lakhs. Then there came three years of gradual recovery in which the average of imports rose to 538 lakhs. In the corresponding periods the exports amounted to 593 lakhs, 668 lakhs, and 684 lakhs respectively. There can be no better indication of the condition of an Oriental people than its capacity for buying cotton goods, and here trade was in all branches exceedingly satisfactory. The imports of cotton twist and yarn in Europe were greatly in excess of the highest year on record, and it is well to notice that the extension of the railway to Mandalay has greatly increased the demand. Dealers say that weaving is being carried on very extensively in the interior, and a continuously brisk business is expected during the current year. An almost equally encouraging account is given of the trade in European piece-goods. Twist and yarn from India were in more than correspondingly increased demand. Here, again, the record was beaten, and Bombay profited largely by the briskness in trade. Although Bengal supplied over two million pounds of yarn, and Bombay only a million and a half, the relative position of the two trade centres showed a marked variation to the advantage of Bombay, Bengal showing a falling off from the previous year, while Bombay exhibited an increase of 7 lakhs of pounds. As regards country-made cotton piece-goods, though the quantity imported was relatively small, it largely exceeded the imports of previous years. Apparently, then, Indian industries are likely to be largely benefitted by the increased buying capacity of the United Provinces, and it will not be long before native objections to the annexation of Upper Burma will disappear in satisfaction with the commercial results of Lord Dufferin's policy. A marked increase is shown also in the imports of oil both from America and Russia. Salt also has showed a very large increase, and it may be noted in confirmation of the warnings that were given to English salt proprietors at the time of the formation of the Salt Syndicate two years ago that last year the supplies of German salt for the first time exceeded those from the United Kingdom, this being attributed to the great enhancement in the price of the English article resulting from the operations of the Salt Syndicate. On the export side of the return the chief item of increase was rice, the value exported last year being 7¾ crores, nearly a crore in excess of the highest export on record. Next in importance comes teak, and here, again, the exports were increasing and the prospects are good. With the settlement of Upper Burma, we are told, the teak supplies of Rangoon have been greatly enhanced, and trade reports from London mention, not only that the imports of teak into England last year were the largest on record, but that the position may be regarded all round with satisfaction. The report, as a whole, is exceedingly encouraging, except to those who make it a ground of accusation against the Burmese policy of the late Viceroy, that in annexing Burma he imposed upon the finances of the Empire a heavier burden than they are able to bear.

WE shall look forward with some interest to the next number of the *Economist*. That influential journal has been sitting in judgment upon Mr. J. M. Maclean, and as our old fellow-citizen is usually able to take care of himself, he is not likely to let the judgment of the public go against him by default. Mr. Maclean, being a director of many companies, has taken part with a good deal of spirit in the discussion in Parliament of Mr. Warmington's Directors' Liability Bill. In the debate on the third reading Mr. Maclean made a rattling speech against the measure, especially against those clauses of it which are aimed at making effectual the responsibility of a director for any knowingly false statement in a prospectus. The Member for Oldham seems to have been in excellent form on the occasion, and to have said a good many smart things, the smartest, perhaps, being that the bill was a measure to enable shareholders to speculate freely without any liability to themselves. But the *Economist* quarrels, not with Mr. Maclean's epigrams but with his statistics, and it pays Mr. Maclean the severe compliment of heading its article "An Object Lesson in the Art of Misleading." The Member for Oldham, after belauding the limited liability principle, endeavoured to exhibit it in action by quoting a series of figures which professed to show what splendid benefits had been conferred on modern society by limited liability companies. Taking 222 companies with a subscribed capital of 113 millions, he showed that the market price of the capital was now 170 millions, and he added "that a general return of that kind based on a survey of the wide field of companies brought into existence showed that the law of limited liability was working beneficially in the interests of the nation at large." Now, as Mr. Maclean was not the originator of this wonderful collection of statistics, it is fair to him to say that for all his large knowledge of company matters it is to be presumed that he was unaware how misleading they were. The *Economist*, indeed, undertakes to prove their essential falsity, and it does so by selecting from the securities dealt with in Mr. Maclean's table those of industrial and commercial undertakings. The shares of these, with a paid capital of 27 millions, are represented as having a market value of 43 millions. But the writer shows that amongst the 263 securities comprised under the head "Commercial and Industrial" only 107 are quoted at a premium, 30 are at par or in the neighbourhood, while 126 are at a more or less heavy discount. The process by which this class of undertakings was represented to be so remarkably prosperous was one of judicious selection, akin to that which a doctor might employ who endeavoured to prove the success of his treatment by not whispering a word about dead men, and giving the names only of those patients who had survived his skilful attentions. A calculation worked out on that principle would, of course, show recoveries at 100 per cent. But the scientific value of statistics of that kind would be necessarily limited. We must leave our financial contemporary to state how the case appears to him:—"Now, of two things, one," says the *Economist*, "either Mr. Maclean used the figures knowing them to be misleading, or he used them for his own purpose, not caring to inquire whether they were misleading or not." Here the incident may safely be left for a while. The only observation which it at present invites is that a more striking example than the figures quoted by Mr. Maclean could not be found of the material of which prospectuses are sometimes made, and of the particular kind of ingenuity against which Mr. Warmington's Bill is directed.

THE rumours that have been current for some time past that Sir Steuart Bayley is about to retire from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, and that Sir Denis Fitzpatrick, Resident at Hyderabad, will succeed him, may be set aside as without foundation. Sir Steuart Bayley has still more than a year to serve before the term of his office is at an end, and unless unforeseen circumstances should arise it is believed by those who are in a position to know that he will serve his full term. This will be regarded as good news at Hyderabad, where Sir Denis Fitzpatrick is filling the office of Resident with exceptional tact and ability.

WE learn that Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S., has proceeded on privilege leave, and that Mr. Jehangeer Dosabhai Framji, Assistant Collector of Customs, has been appointed by Government to act as First Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium and Inspector of Factories at Bombay, during Mr. Bagnell's absence.

THERE is a rumour in Roman Catholic circles, says a London correspondent, that Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J., is likely to be appointed by the Holy See to the Archbishopric of Bombay. If such an appointment is made, Father Vaughan will be the sixth member of his family raised to the purple, for Cardinal Weld was his great-uncle, the late Archbishop of Sydney was his brother, the Bishop of Plymouth is his uncle, the Bishop of Clifton is his cousin, and the Bishop of Salford is his brother.

Truth writes:—There has been a terrific row (of what Sydney Smith described as the "hurricane in a horse-pond" kind) in consequence of the War Office having last Tuesday gazetted the Duke of Connaught as G.C.B., which is the first class of the Order of the Bath, whereas the Queen only intended to admit him to the second class (K.C.B.), and at the investiture on Thursday this was all he got. The officials who were responsible for the blunder have been made to smart for their carelessness. It is exceedingly difficult to understand why the Duke of Connaught, being already a K.G., should not have been made a G.C.B., if it was considered worth while to give him the Bath, as when he already holds all the superior orders, it is rather absurd to place him in the second class of that which is so greatly inferior in importance and dignity to the Garter, the Thistle, and the St. Patrick.

THE *Madras Mail* says:—Sirdar Abdul Huq, a few days ago obtained the Hyderabad Resident's permission to visit Secunderabad. During this the Nizam's Government bestirred themselves to immediate action. A meeting was held at the Residency, a couple of days ago, at which the three leading officials were present, and it was decided, with the concurrence of the British Resident at Hyderabad, to institute legal proceedings against the Sirdar for the recovery of the large amount he obtained from the Deccan mining concessionaires, if he kept his intention.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

SUSPECTED PLOT AGAINST THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 28.

The Sultan of Zanzibar suspects his elder brother of plotting to bring about his dethronement. The guards on the palace have consequently been strengthened.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Earl of Jersey has been appointed Governor of New South Wales in succession to Lord Carrington, who retires in November next.

THE REVOLT IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AYRES, JULY 28.

General Campos, who has been rescued from prison, is now in command of the rebels.

It is reported that Senor Pellegrini, vice-President, will assume the Presidency.

The Navy remains neutral.

The Government is now trying to come to terms with the rebel leaders, who have great influence with the people.

Further telegrams concerning the progress of the revolution are prohibited.

LONDON, JULY 28.

A telegram received here says the Naval forces have joined the rebels.

After twenty hours' fighting a truce has been agreed upon.

A thousand citizens have been killed or wounded.

THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.

The Armenian at Stamboul have mobbed the Patriarch for alleged cringing to the Porte.

The troops dispersed the crowd killing and wounding a score or more.

OBITUARY.

Major General Duncan James Baillie died today.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANOTHER DOCK STRIKE.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The dock labourers at Cardiff have struck and a general lock-out at the docks, railways, and collieries is threatened.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The *Daily News* states that Prince Ferdinand is to be proclaimed King of Bulgaria on the 3rd August.

CRICKET AT GUNESH KHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 28.

In the cricket match played to-day at Ganeshkhind between the Government House eleven and a scratch eleven of Staff Corps Officers, the latter went in first, Captain Alban and Colonel Hibbert facing the bowling of Lord Harris and Private Sharpe. H. E. the Governor's band was in attendance. Captain Gordon was the only one who made a stand scoring thirty-eight out of sixty-three, the total of the first innings. Seven of the Staff Officers got ducks-eggs. The Government House team made eighty-three, H. E. the Governor contributing thirty-three runs.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER CUP.

Colonel G. C. Hogg, who had just been appointed Quarter-master General, Bombay Army, has presented to his old regiment, the Poona Horse, a magnificent silver cup. The presentation took place yesterday. The cup is in the form of a classic vase, with cover and two panels. On one side is chased in bold relief a pigsticking scene, representing a hog hunt in progress, and on the other side a steeplechase subject. The cup is mounted on black ebony and bears the following inscription :—"Presented to the Officers' Mess, Poona Horse, by Colonel G. C. Hogg, on the expiry of his tenure of command after 27 years' service in the regiment." The panels and the scenes are from the artistic designs of Mr. G. Macrae, of Bombay. The cup, which has charmed everybody who has seen it, is one of the finest pieces of work ever executed, and, as Colonel Hogg himself remarked, does great credit to the firm. It will be a handsome addition to the large number of trophies possessed by this gallant regiment.

THE FOXHOUNDS.

The Foxhound Meet this morning was at Yerrowda, and attracted no less than forty riders among whom was one lady, Mrs. Newnham-Smith. There was no kill, but it was a glorious run ; the pace throughout being very severe. The hounds, thanks to the great care bestowed upon them by Captain Anderson, first whip, are in fine battle.

A GARDEN PARTY TO NATIVE LADIES.

This evening Lady Harris gave a garden party to native ladies, a hundred and fifty invitations being issued. Mrs. Lee-Warner and Miss Hereford received the guests and introduced them to her Excellency, who conversed with those who spoke English. After the guests had been shown over various apartments refreshments were served. Lady Morland presided at the piano, and treated the company to several songs. A number o European ladies were also present at the party.

CONGRESS DELEGATES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 28.

An enthusiastic meeting was held to-day under the auspices of the Sarvajanik Sabha in honour of Mr. Mudholkar, a Congress delegate. Mr. Mudholkar delivered a very interesting and instructive address.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JULY 28.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Thibet arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene left for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 28.

French mail steamer Natal, from China, arrived.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Canton (extra) left Suez on the 27th inst., and may be expected to arrive at Bombay about the 8th proximo.

The M. M. s. s. Labourdonnais left Aden for Bombay, via Kurrachee on Friday, the 25th inst., at 8 p.m.

AN ADVOCATE PUNISHED FOR UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 28.

The case of Mr. Benjamin Fox Duncan, first-grade Advocate at Akyab, who was recently suspended by the Deputy Commissioner for grossly unprofessional conduct in two instances, came before the Judicial Commissioner to-day. He agreed with the lower court in finding Mr. Duncan guilty, and ordered his licence to be suspended for six months, and he will also not be permitted to practise in the Judicial Commisioner's Court.

A KHOTI MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, JULY 28.

At the crowded meeting of the Ratnagiri Taluka Khots yesterday more than 200 Khots assembled. It was resolved to protest against a recent Government resolution on Khoti, and raise a subscription. A large amount was collected on the spot, and much more was promised. The general meeting of the Khots of the whole district will assemble here next Sunday.

THE LATE MR. HAROLD KING.

THE news of the death of Mr. Harold R. King on board the P. and O. s.s. Oriental in the Red Sea, writes the *Home News*, has been received in England with the deepest regret by all who knew him. Though Mr. King's was a more familiar figure in India than in England, no one had made for himself a wider circle of friends in both countries, and there are troops of Anglo-Indians in London who will never forget his kindly good-fellowship. Visitors to Bombay who had not the privilege of knowing, or at least of carrying an introduction to, him, missed one of the charms of Bombay society. In Mr. King, India has lost an English gentleman whose hospitality did as much to impress the world of "society," as his public spirit did to assure the native community that British supremacy was not unqualifiedly selfish.

The *Overland Mail*, in the course of its obituary notice of Mr. King, says :—The sad intelligence reached London yesterday that Mr. Harold R. King, who left London for Bombay last Friday week, had succumbed, at six o'clock on the morning of July 7, to heat apoplexy, on board the P. and O. steamer Oriental, in the Red Sea, approaching Aden. We have not yet received full details of this melancholy event, but it appears that in crossing from Dover to Calais on the night of June 27, Mr. Harold King remained on deck and received a chill, followed by a severe rheumatic attack, which confined him on his arrival at Brindisi to his berth. He telegraphed from Port Said that he was better, though unable to move about. The next news received was that his body had been landed at Aden, and that the burial took place on July 8. A large circle of relatives and friends in England, including his brother, the head of the firm of which Mr. Harold King was the chief and most active representative in India, has been thrown into mourning by this catastrophe ; and in the Bombay Presidency and throughout India, where he was well known and highly esteemed in all official and commercial circles, native as well as European, the intelligence of his early death will be received with more than ordinary regret. In Bombay Mr. Harold King's name was a household word, as a sound man of business, a leading member of the European colony, a bright and agreeable man in society, and a generous and amiable host. From time to time we have chronicled in these columns his entertainment of Royal and other eminent guests in his charming bachelor quarters at Bombay. . . . . Mr. Harold King may be said to have been a born banker and merchant. His father, the late Mr. Henry S. King, was remarkable for a combination of the best qualities of the energetic British man of business with literary culture and æsthetic taste. He conducted at the same time a great publishing house, in which he took a very keen interest, and the banking and agency business which, from his able initiative, has since extended its operations over a large extent of the globe. . . . There are few men of eminence who have been in India of late years, who have not come into relations with Mr. Harold King and have not learned to esteem him. An amiable and generous friend, one of the brightest of companions, a man of extreme integrity, and in every way a "good fellow" —there are none who have ever had the privilege of knowing Mr. Harold R. King who will not hear with pain and sorrow of his death at the erriy age of thirty-seven years. In the more intimate coterie of his friends he has left a blank which can never be filled.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

WE would remind our readers that the above Society give their performance of "The Woman of Samaria" this evening. The rehearsals have been well-attended, the choruses are well studied, so that excellent music is in store for all who avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing it. The names of Mrs. Walker, Miss Carpenter, Mr. Chisholm, and Mr. Hebditch, as soloists, are so familiar as to be a guarantee that the solos and recitatives will be performed in a manner that will leave nothing to be desired. It is not an easy task to undertake, particularly during this uncertain weather, when the slightest chill may affect the voice and prevent the singer doing anything like herself or himself justice ; but it is to be hoped that every member will be ready to obey the baton of Mr. R. B. Nixon, the conductor, and the strains of the organ, presided over by Mr. G. R. Johnston. We wish the Society their former success, and it is to be hoped the weather may favour them, and that they may be encouraged with a full hall.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the pleasure to put before the public the following few lines in reference to the aforesaid scourge—the subject matter now-a-days under general discussion :—Having learnt the cure in 1883, I was led to call an aged Parsee priest—known as Oonwalla, from Udwada—the following year at Panjoo, where I was. He left the treatment a fortnight after, as he got disgusted with the rigid diet of gram and ghee only. He returned somewhat better. About five weeks ago one Mr. Cowasji J. Patel, a salt inspector here, brought me one Jivraj Lalla, a shepherd of Asara, in Soi Paragna, about 80 miles from Palanpur. He is 35 and of good frame. History—He was marked with small modular swellings on the face, &c., about four years ago, which disappeared twelve months after, followed by small white patches on his whole body. Another gap of twelve months, and he found his whole skin anæsthetic, thick like buffalo hide and black as pigment, with a falling off of the hair from the extremities and brows. There is no such family history, nor anybody else in his village thus affected. The treatment he has been under has improved him about 50 per cent. as demonstrated and seen. He feels sensation in the upper half of his body ; the lower half is still the same as it was. His face is much reduced and cleaner, skin soft, ears diminished in size, and the pigment disappearing. He stopped treatment for a week, as he could not return sooner on account of the rains, but has resumed from to-day. Another boy, aged about 12, took the same medicine for about a week. He got better, as it was the beginning of the malady. As the rigid diet wears out the patient's patience, a trial of this treatment in a large class of these poor distressed patients will lead to necessary alterations in the diet table. The medicine consists of a native preparation, to be given every morning, about a grain and a half in half a tola of the fresh juice of the sensitive plant, or of the basil, or in a tola of ghee. The time it takes to cure is from six weeks to three months. My idea is to inform the public, that the Government and the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, may give this system an extended trial.

I am quite willing to give this medicine *gratis*, provided the Government are inclined to use it in the Leper Asylum. Even I am ready to give out the composition to the Government, if they ask me to do so, so far as it concerns the public good.—Yours, &c.,

H. NAOROJI, L. M. & S.

Viramgam, 27th July.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 9.

THERE is a quality, I have been told, recognised by the theologians of a certain venerable Church as "invincible ignorance." Thus, to the end of his long life, Dr. Johnson refused to believe that such a catastrophe as the earthquake at Lisbon had ever happened. There was a gentleman in our own times who resolutely declined to believe that the earth was round. It was as flat, he declared, as a pancake ; and his scepticism got him into sad trouble—into the dock at the Old Bailey, indeed, as defendant in a prosecution for libel. I wonder whether it is to be invincibly ignorant stoutly to deny that there has been this week anything of the character of a mutiny, or even of gross insubordination, among the Grenadier Guards stationed at the Wellington Barracks ?

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On the other hand, I fancy that when the matter comes to be investigated, it will be found to be the veriest tempest that ever was brewed in a newspaper teapot, and that the so-called mutiny will turn out to have been only a few minutes' fractiousness on the part of about half-a-dozen young soldiers belonging to one company, whose captain very soon brought the "perky" young Tommy Atkinses to reason ; so that they came down from their barrack-room to the parade-ground, and fell in for the inspection of their kits "like lambs." As to the alarming stories which have been circulated of the military authorities threatening to send the gallant Grenadiers to Gibraltar, to the Scilly Isles, or to Bermuda as a punishment for their refractoriness, those are tales, I apprehend, which were best told "to the Marines."

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By the way, touching the distinguished corps just mentioned, the quidnuncs have been saying at the clubs—what will they not say in clubland ?—that strong detachments of Marines have been sent for from Chatham and Gosport to act as an armed police in the metropolis ; that ten thousand special constables are to be sworn in ; and that large drafts of the army reserve are to be called out to counteract the threatened police strike. Why not mobilise the Train Bands and the Lumber Troop while we are about it.

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That there was an ugly rush in Bow Street on Monday night, is nevertheless out of the domain of denial ; and it is equally incontrovertible that mingled with the hideous mob who pretended to sympathise with the dismissed police constables, there was an appreciable contingent of foreign anarchists. Meanwhile it is certain that the Metropolitan police force have a number of valid grievances of which to complain, and that those grievances, in justice to the men and for the sake of the honour and good faith of the nation, must be redressed *after* disaffection has wholly disappeared from the force and exact discipline has been restored. Students of history, please to remember how firmly that very sound Liberal, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, put his foot down in Parliament in the case of the Mutiny at the Nore. He was in the Opposition ; but he was for strengthening the hands of the Government in every possible manner till the mutiny was stamped out.

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For my part, I think that the rain has done it all. Young soldiers sulking, policemen chafing against authority, postmen grumbling, telegraph clerks murmuring ; and it is raining cats and dogs all the time ! Was there ever a more miserable July ? The hay harvest spoilt, the grain harvest threatened, the potatoes imperilled, the strawberries refusing to ripen, the cherries almost ashamed to show their faces, and ripe gooseberries—"honey-blobs," as stout old Lord Balmerino called them, when the coach in which he was being taken, after his condemnation to death, from Westminster Hall to the Tower stopped at a fruiterer's at Charing Cross—my censors at home tell me that ripe gooseberries are not "in yet ;" but I find from the Newgate Calendar that it was on August 1, 1746, that the doomed Jacobite lord bought "honey-blobs," at Charing Cross. Surely, we ought to have "honey-blobs" by the middle of July.

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What virtue there seems to be in an iron railing ! One afternoon this week the estimable Lord Radstock, between one and two of the clock, preached a sermon to upwards of four thousand "business men" in the churchyard of St. Botolph, Aldersgate Street. Daily open-air summer services are, it would seem, habitual in this particular churchyard. But had his devout lordship attempted to address four thousand, or four hundred, or forty "business men" (or boys) on the steps of the Royal Exchange, or in the *parvis* before St. Paul's, the police would have "run him in," just as they have ran in, time and again, an eccentric Hot Gospeller with a German name.

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That model of elegance and all the other virtues, Lord Chesterfield, in one of his "Letters to his Son," solemnly cautioned the young gentleman against indulging in laughter as a habit, adding that he himself did not remember having ever laughed outright in the whole course of his life. The very act of cachinnation, continued his lordship, distorted the features and degraded the laughter to the level of a rustic buffoon grinning through a horse-collar. Yet do I venture to think that, could the sublime Philip Dormer Stanhope be among us now, and turning over, say, in the library of the Athenæum, Mr. F. C. Burnand's just published "New Light thrown across the Keep it Quite Darkest Africa" (Trischler and Co.), he would withdraw his caveat against merriment, and be found laughing till his sides shook again over the happily humorous and imperturbably good-natured parody of Stanley's great book.

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Rien n'est sacré pour un Sapeur ; and the daring Mr. Burnand, had he lived in the last century, would have been ready to burlesque Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," Thomson's "Seasons," Johnson's "Rasselas," and Hervey's "Meditations among the Tombs." And what stupendous fun he would have got out of "Ossian !" The witty and kindly editor of *Punch* is universally accepted in this age as the "chaffer" *par excellence* ; he is the Rigdum Funnidos of the epoch, and might well adopt the device of the editor of the old "Comic Almanack"—"In hoc est hoax, cum fun and jokeses, et roastum, toastum folkses." Yet I am afraid that there was at least one English worthy who would not by any means have approved of Mr. Burnand's "topside galow" kind of fun.

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In July, 1669, John Evelyn, Esquire, of Sayes Court, Deptford, visited Oxford to witness the celebration of the "Encœnia of the New Theatre, so magnificently built by the munificence of Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury." Esquire Evelyn, being duly robed in the porch in scarlet with a cap and hood, was made a D.C.L., just as Stanley was the other day ; but, prior to the commencement of the august proceedings, the *Terræ Filius* or University Droll entertained the audience with "an abusive sarcastical rhapsodie," turning the entire function into ridicule. Mr. Evelyn was quite shocked at the "ribauldric," and told the Vice chancellor and the heads of the houses. Those sages shook their heads and "resolved to take care of it in future," but I have little doubt that they all laughed consumedly at the *Terræ Filius*. Mr. Burnand, I believe, is a Cantab, but he ought to have read a few of the advance sheets of his "Keep it Quite Darkest Africa" in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, where Stanley took his D.C.L. degree. I am sure that the Dons would have roared. "Let us hasten to laugh," says Figaro in the play, "lest we should be called upon to weep.

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One word more about the Esquire of Sayes Court. In May, 1693, he went to a great auction of pictures in the Banquetting House, Whitehall : the paintings being from the collection of Lord Melfort, who was British Ambassador at Rome, but had mortgaged his art treasures to his English creditors. There were some excellent samples of Rubens, Vandyck, and Bassano sold. "Lord Godolphin bought the picture of 'The Boys' by Morillio (Murillo) the Spaniard, for eighty guineas, deare enough ; my nephew Glanville, the old Earl of Arundell's head by Rubens for twenty pounds.'

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Now, just contrast these prices with those which I am about to quote. It has just been announced that Mr. Justice Chitty has confirmed the conditional contract for the sale of three pictures from Longford Castle for the National Gallery, for the sum of £55,000. The paintings in question are the "Ambassadors" of Holbein, the "Admiral Pulida Pareya" of Velasquez, and a "Portrait" by Moroni. The pictures are the property of Lord Radnor ; the purchasers are two gentlemen "with powerful support in the City of London," who guarantee £30,000, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, on behalf of the nation, contributes the remaining £25,000. I do not see anything to exult about in the transaction. £10,000 or £15,000 at the outside would have been quite enough to pay for these old canvases. £55,000 is simply an enormous sum of money ; and to sink it in buying one Holbein, one Velasquez, and one Moroni, is to deprive at least a hundred living British painters of a chance of selling their works. How are these deserving ladies and gentlemen to live ? To do so, they are naturally anxious to dispose of their productions ; but where are they to find purchasers if gentlemen "with powerful support in the City of London" rush forward to guarantee £30,000 for three pictures by three dead-and-gone foreigners. We can be good and happy without the Holbein, the Velasquez and the Moroni ; but I fail to see how our living artists can be happy without they have the wherewithal to pay the butcher and the baker and buy their children's frocks and socks.

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I daresay that in maintaining that we give a great deal too much money for old pictures—in which category I include Sir Joshuas, Gainsboroughs, Romneys, and Turners—I approve myself to be the most brutal of Philistines. I am. Indeed, Professor Minto once did me the honour of likening me to Goliath of Gath, and accused me of continually insulting the Children of Israel. Still Goliath had possibly numerous relatives and friends among the clan Rephaim, who painted landscape and *genre* pictures which they were unable to sell, and he consequently did battle for them, and stood up stoutly for his brother and sister Philistines until he had that unfortunate affair with David.

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"After us the Deluge," said a conceited Turkish pasha—plagiarising from Metternich—to Lord Salisbury at Constantinople in 1876-7. "After you !" cried the irate Ambassador Extraordinary. "Why the Deluge has come already." And so it did for the Turks at San Stefano until the torrent was stemmed by Lord Beaconsfield at Berlin. But let that pass. It is more momentous just now, to ask whether the Deluge has not begun its downpour on the House of Commons. Black Rod has been "guyed"—Mr. Bumble, the beadle, will be derided next ! And a reckless Irish member has been heard to utter the shocking exclamation, "Bother the House of Lords." The latest example of irreverence was presented by Mr. Graham, who, on being called to order by the Speaker, observed "Oh, all right," and resumed his seat amidst much laughter. Much laughter ! These are the things to hear of which makes one's blood run cold.

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Truth refers to what its amiable editor calls an "idiotic proposal" to alter the quaint and becoming costumes of the Yeomen of the Guard to a red and blue uniform, similar to that worn by the Tower Warders. Such a change would be, in truth, a mighty silly one, seeing that the Yeomen of the Guard are a wholly ornamental body, and are only required at court pageants ; whereas the Tower Warders have a considerable amount of work to do in showing sight-seers round the antique fortress, and really need an undress uniform as well as a gala garb.

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For one reason, the picturesque Tudor attire worn by the Yeomen of the Guard and the Tower Warders has always puzzled me. When the Spanish Cortes is in session there always stands on guard on either side of the throne a halberdier who, save that his doublet is blue and not scarlet, and that the back and breast thereof are embroidered with the Pillar of Hercules and the motto, "Plus Ultra" instead of our Rose and Crown and "V. R.," is the very counterpart of the English Beef-eater. Photographed, he would look the image of his Castilinian conqueror. My theory—I daresay that it won't hold water—on the subject is that Hans Holbein designed the Beef-eater's dress for Henry VIII., just as Michael Angelo designed the costume of the Swiss Guards for Pope Leo X. ; and that Philip of Spain, when he abode here as consort of Sanguinary Mary, was so struck by the artistic fitness of the Beef-eater's panoply that he took the model of it back to Spain and arrayed his own halberdiers therein.

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Here is an impulsive correspondent who writes—civilly enough, it must be admitted—from Salford, to say that no tablet to the memory of the late William Bede Dalley ought to be erected in St. Paul's, seeing that the deceased Australian statesman was a Roman Catholic, and that St. Paul's is a Protestant Cathedral. Softly, fair sir from Salford. In the parish church of Twickenham, is there not a monument erected by the Anglican Bishop Warburton to the memory of one Alexander Pope, poet and Roman Catholic ? On the east wall of the same church, is there not another monument, placed there by Pope himself, in memory of his Romanist parents ? And, finally, is not Westminster Abbey the resting-place of the Romanist John Dryden and the Romanist Lord Stafford (1719) ? A young Duke of Montpensier, a brother of Louis Philippe d'Orleans, afterwards King of the French, was also buried in the Abbey in 1807.

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The Incorporated Society of Authors which, thanks to the unwearied efforts of Mr. Walter Besant, is now growing apace, and is ready, like another infant Hercules, to strangle any number of serpents—or bogus publishers—held its annual "high jinks" at the Criterion on Tuesday, Professor Jebb in the chair. About one hundred and seventy ladies and gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner ; and among the personages of light and leading present were Sir Henry Bergue, Professor Michael Foster, Mrs. Campbell Praed, "John Strange Winter," Mrs. Lovett Cameron, Mrs. Chandler Moulton, Mrs. E. Crafton Smith ("Nomad"), Mrs. Mona Caird, Miss Florence Warden, Mrs. Cashel Hoey, Professor W. W. Skeat, Mr. Arthur A'Beckett, Mr. Alfred Austin, and Sir Frederick Pollock.

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The after-dinner speeches were in admirable taste, and were not too long. The chairman in proposing "The Society of Authors," was genially eloquent. Mr. Alfred Austin proposed "Literature, Science, and Art" in his most felicitous manner ; and among the other orators were Professor J. W. Hales, Professor Erich Erichsen, Mr. H. Gilzean Reid, who returned thanks for the National Institute of Journalists, of which he is the president, and Herr Brand, who spoke for the German Society of Authors. Still, looking at the keen interest which the female worshippers of the Muses are taking in the Society of Authors, would it be too much to hope that at no distant date the council may see their way to place a lady in the chair at one of their annual festivals ? Miss Braddon would make a capital president. So would Mrs. Campbell Praed. Mrs. Lynn Lynton would part every one's hair the right way ; and Mrs. Riddell would make all things go merry as a marriage bell.

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After Oliver Cromwell's head, that of King Charles the Martyr. Then, on the principle of "one come up, another go down," comes the plaster cast of the head of Napoleon I., which crafty Dr. Antommarchi long led the world to believe that he had taken at St. Helena, but which Lady Burton has now conclusively proved was made by Dr. Burton, a kinsman of her husband—Dr. B. having been a regimental surgeon at St. Helena at the time of Napoleon's death, and the possessor, moreover, of some plaster-of-paris which Antommarchi had no means of procuring. The last head which has rolled on the tapis of public discussion, is that of the unfortunate James Ratcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, a grandson, on the maternal side, of Charles II., and who was beheaded on Tower Hill for his complicity in the rebellion of 1715.

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The alabaster mask of the luckless Lord of Dilston, taken, it is said, immediately after death, has long been among the rareties shown at Lord Petre's seat in Essex ; but now a formidable rival has started up in a wax model purporting to have been hidden for many years under a staircase at Beaufort Castle, and which has been acquired by the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle. The Thorndon mask only claims to have been taken from a cast made from the features of the dead man ; but the Newcastle relic professes to be the cast itself.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(From the Home Papers.)

ACCORDING to the July report of the Department of Agriculture, the general average condition of the American cotton crop has advanced from 88 8-10 to 91 4-10 since the previous returns, the present average having only been exceeded once for this month within the last five years. The average condition in the various States is as follows :—Virginia, 92 ; North Carolina, 95 ; South Carolina, 95 ; Georgia, 95 ; Florida, 91 ; Alabama, 95 ; Mississippi, 89 ; Louisiana, 86 ; Texas, 89 ; Arkansas, 89 ; and Tennessee, 93. On the Atlantic coast the crop is generally well advanced, while it is late in the south west, where planting was delayed by inundations and heavy rains. While the plant is in various stages of advancement, seeding is now almost invariably in full vigour, the growth and colour being good and of high promise. The bolls are very free from rust and free from worms, with the exception of some weak invasions of first broods in the more southern belt. Nearly throughout the whole of the cotton area two or three weeks dry weather is reported ; but scarcely any injury has been caused by drought, and since July 1 heavy rains have fallen on the Atlantic coast. With regard to the grain crops, the report states that the winter wheat crop has been harvested in all but the more northern latitudes. The general average is 76 2-10, against 78 1-10 in June, the reduction being mostly in the non-commercial districts. The commercial supply in all the States together gives nearly the same average as in June. The average condition of spring wheat is advanced from 91 3-10 to 94 4-10. Taking winter and spring wheat together, the average is 82 1-10, instead of 82 4-10 in June.

The Board of Trade returns for June are very satisfactory. The value of the imports amounts to £32, 926,000 compared with £29,327,000 for June of 1889, an increase of 12½ per cent., and the British and Irish exports to £21,533,000 as against £18,697,000, an increase of 15 per cent. It must be remembered that the Whitsuntide holidays did not fall within the month, as in 1889, but this does not account for the whole of the increased business. In the imports the increase is pretty general, the arrivals of wheat being especially large, those from the United States and Russia being the most considerable. "Other countries" sent 939,543cwt., against only 80,281 cwt. in June, 1889, the bulk coming from the Argentine Republic. The United States continues to send large supplies of wheat flour, and the receipts thence for the half-year are 7,261,688 cwt. against 4,088,344 cwt. The receipts of live oxen and fresh beef from the United States show considerable increases ; Canada is now shipping the former much more freely. The price of sugar is much lower than it was a year ago, and this has affected the figures relating to that article. The stocks of copper have been diminishing rapidly of late, and this has led to increased landings of ore and regulus and of unwrought and part wrought copper. Iron ore is also being imported more largely than at this time last year. The increase in sheep's wool is due entirely to shipments from Australasia, and although the total receipts for the six months are below those of last year to the extent of 16,000,000lb., Australasia has increased its shipments by 9,000,000lb. The exports generally are even more favourable than the imports, the increase occurring on all groups of articles, except live animals and goods sent by parcel post. Coal is still being shipped hence in large quantities and at much higher prices. It is satisfactory to note a record of larger shipments of cotton goods, chiefly to the East. The clearances of dutiable goods were also very satisfactory, and especially in those articles that are held to be indicative of the prosperity or otherwise of the industrial population. Of tobacco of all kinds the clearances were 4,749,332lb. compared with 4,150,727lb. ; of spirits, 697,731 gallons against 577,494 gallons ; and of tea, 16,337,193lb. against 13,149,579lb. The total consumption of tea for the six months was 94,700,415lb. as compared with 90,985,687lb., and the difference, no doubt, represents in part increased consumption due to the fall in the duty. Chicory, cocoa, coffee, currants, raisins, and wine all show satisfactory increases in the quantities taken for consumption.

There is much talk in Paris of a scheme interesting the trade and industry both of France and England. There has long been an idea of making Paris a port by a wide canal to the sea, one of those seductive schemes the very grandeur of which indefinitely postpones them. Still the notion of saving the time and expense of breaking bulk in receiving goods from all parts of the world has continued to engage men's minds. Paris is a great producer and consumer, exporting and importing more than a dozen great ports put together. It seemed, therefore, that the Seine should be for Paris what the Thames is for London. Moreover, 100 millions have been expended in deepening the Seine between Paris and Rouen so as to allow vessels of 600 or 700 tons to reach Paris. The depth between Havre and Rouen is 18ft., but the depth of 10ft. between Rouen and Paris is sufficient for the coasting trade. A French engineer has devised an apparatus, however, enabling 1,000-ton vessels to come up to Paris with the present depth of water. A Paris navigation company has been formed which intends to build, chiefly in England, 30 or 40 vessels of 600, 700, and 1,000 tons, plying between Bordeaux and London, Southampton, Liverpool, Cardiff, Newcastle, Hamburg, St. Petersburg, Naples, Cadiz, Lisbon, Tunis and Algeria, West Africa, and Paris. Docks and warehouses will be provided, and all arrangements for rapid unloading.

The quantity of tonnage put into the water at the several Scotch shipbuilding ports during the six months just terminated totals up to near the heaviest aggregate ever recorded. In all there have been 163 vessels launched, or a gross of 209,675 tons. Figures are not readily available for all districts, but as the bulk of the construction is executed on the Clyde, the return for that river can be accepted as fairly representative of the whole kingdom. On the Clyde the new tonnage produced in the first half of the year stands at 176,295 tons, as compared with 138,708 tons in the corresponding period of 1889, and 95,242 tons in the first of 1888. Only once has the output of the present year been exceeded, and that was in 1883, when the quantity reached 198,729 tons. If the current rate of building is maintained, and of that there seems every prospect, the record for 1890 will top that of 1889, which was one of the most productive years in the history of the industry. As new orders are not keeping pace with the rate at which the old ones are being cleared off, it naturally follows that the amount of work in hand is steadily being diminished. At the beginning of the year it was calculated that the Clyde shipyards had 300,000 tons of building before them. In the interval there may have been 24,000 tons additional booked, so that deducting 176,000 tons, there remains 148,000 tons, which is nearly 100,000 tons under the quantity in hand a year ago.

The condition of the iron trade continues slowly to improve, and there has been more doing in Scotch warrants than for some time past at an advance of 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton. This rise in pig metal has obliged the Scotch makers of bars to raise their prices, and this has for the moment checked business. A furnace has been put out at Eglinton, and there are now only 82 blowing in Scotland—the same number as a year ago. Connal's Glasgow stock continues to decrease. The Middlesbrough market has been very firm, and, the Cleveland ironmasters' monthly return for June showed a material diminution in the stock of that district. Hematite has likewise been more wanted, and steel rails are in better demand ; but steel shipbuilding material is not inquired for. In the Midland countries business is pretty good, but prices still show weakness in some departments.

Mr. Warmington's bill for making it warm for directors afflicted with obtuseness in detecting the inaccuracies of prospectuses has been an absorbing topic in the city. On all sides the opinion is expressed that unless the bill is substantially modified a swashing blow will be dealt at legitimate joint-stock enterprise. We are enabled to state that this view is shared by two of the leading solicitors in the city connected with what may be called *la haute* promotion. It cannot be doubted that the principle of limited liability has been of immense advantage to the commerce of England. To its benign operation is due the fact that capital for all kinds of enterprises throughout the world is raised in this country, and, as a natural corollary, the orders for plant and machinery of all kinds are placed with English manufacturers. It is not so much the pecuniary liability which will deter men of position from accepting seats on boards as the odium attached to being dragged into court and, mayhap, cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell. It is felt that the least that can be done is to provide that the plaintiff shall deposit security for costs—not taxed costs, but full costs—between solicitor and client. Some safeguard would then exist that directors shall not be exposed to frivolous and malicious actions. Already some half-dozen notions are in the air for driving a coach-and-six through the Act, if Act it becomes. The idea of insuring director's liability may be dismissed as impracticable for several reasons. Another idea is to dispense with prospectuses altogether, and that the invitation to the public to subscribe should emanate from the vendor.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA vs. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

THIS match was played on Sunday last and proved one of the most exciting played on any ground, as the result was doubtful up to the delivery of the last ball. The College, going in to bat, made 66 runs, Kamdin 15, Gazdar a well hit 16, and Dubash 10, being the chief scorers. The Gymkhana, having a weak tail, were all dismissed for 45. Gazdar at the wicket rendered great service to his side. Spurred on by this reverse, the Gymkhana played up with a will and dismissed their opponents within an hour and a quarter for 48 runs. Gazdar again played with determination and Davur made a useful 15 not out, thanks to a couple of head balls from his namesake, which he hit to the tune of 6 runs, just before the fall of the last wicket. Tata took 7 wickets for 15 runs. The catch which disposed of Dastoor in the second innings was a very good one, as the bowler ran in some fifteen yards and stretching forward took the ball with one hand almost off the ground. The Gymkhana wanted 70 runs to win and had only 50 minutes to make them in, but so well did Patel and Dubash perform that in 40 minutes 54 runs were made, when Patel was given caught at the wicket. Dubash soon followed him. In attempting to hit up the runs in time, wicket after wicket fell and with five minutes to time, four runs were still wanted to win. One run was obtained, and then the umpire called time. On comparing watches it was found that three minutes were still wanted ; two of these were lost in discussion. It was finally decided to play for one more over. Off the first ball Bezonji scored a single, and two more runs were wanted to win. Three more balls were bowled, and excitement was at fever pitch as the last ball was bowled. Wallace hit it to long off, and two runs were run amidst enthusiastic cheering from the Gymkhana, but immediately a counter-shout went up from the fieldsmen, for it appeared that the ball, returned hard by long off, had knocked the wicket down just before the batsman got in, with the result that only 69 runs were scored, and thus prevented the Gymkhana from claiming victory. The College claimed to have won on the first innings, while the Gymkhana maintained that the match had resulted in a tie, as, having a right to close their innings at any time, they could be said to have closed it at that stage. This point wants clearing up. The full score and analysis are given below :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
B R Patel l-b-w b Chubb..	3	c Gazdar b Chubb..	22
D D Dubash st Gazdar b Davur..........................	10	st Gazdar b Udvaria	82
E N Davur b Chubb.........	12	c Dastoor b Udvaria.	1
D J Tata c Dubash b Chubb	8	b Udvaria	7
R P Malharwala c Gazdar b Chubb..................	1	b Chubb...............	0
H D Mehta b Davur........	1	b Chubb	3
P R Wallace run out......	0	not out	1
S Bezonji c Gazdar b Chubb	4	run out	2
D F Banker not out.........	0	To bat	0
J M Doctor b Davur.........	1		
R Spencer b Davur..........	0		
Extras......	5	Extras......	5
Total...	45	Total...	69

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	B	M	R	W	Second Innings.	B	M	R	W
Davur	...53	2	25	4	Davur	...25	0	17	0
Chubb	...50	5	15	5	Chubb	...25	0	21	3
					Dastoor	...10	0	10	0
					Kamdin	... 5	0	5	0
					Udvaria	...20	0	11	3

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
D M Dastoor c and b Tata	3	c and b Tata	... 2
S D Kamdin b Mehta	... 15	c Wallace b Tata	... 0
D R Gazdar b Mehta	... 16	st Dubash b Tata	...23
P H Davar b Mehta	... 0	not out	...15
N E Chubb b Davar	... 3	st Dubash b Mehta	0
J N Mehta run out	... 0	b Mehta	... 1
S E Dubash b Tata	... 10	b Tata	... 0
N B Lam b Davar	... 0	b Tata	... 1
R D Moda b Davar	... 5	c Wallace b Tata	... 0
F H Udvaria not out	... 6	b Tata	... 1
M P Shroff ht w Rt Davur.	1	c Tata b Mehta	... 4
Extras...	7	Extras...	1
Total...	66	Total...	48

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	B	M	R	W	Second Innings.	B	M	R	
Tata	...45	1	23	2	Tata	...61	2	16	
Mehta	...40	1	12	3	Mehta	...35	0	20	
Davur	...82	3	24	4	Davur	...15	0	11	0

CITY OF BOMBAY C. C. vs. HINDOO C. C.

A match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday, between the above teams, and resulted in a victory for the former by 57 runs. Play commenced at 9-45. Mr. P. D. Kanga, the captain of the City of Bombay team, with his usual good luck, won the toss, and elected to bat. The City of Bombay Club in their first innings scored 121. The chief contributors were Messrs. M. Kanga 48, Printer 23, Eranee 14, and Pandole 11. Mr. D. F. Dubash, their best bat, was very unlucky. He was soon run out through the mistake of his partner in taking a risky run. The Hindoo team in their first venture scored 64. The chief contributors were Chambare 15 and Mammoo 14. The leading feature of the match was the excellent batting shown by Mr. Kirtikar, a promising lad of 16, who played for an hour and a half and scored only 6. He played a careful and most patient innings. The bowling of Purshotum and Bunda from the Hindoo side was good. Messrs. Pundole, Kaka, and Eranee also bowled well for their side. Billimoria was absent from the City of Bombay, and Chonkar, Davidas, and Luximidas from the Hindu Club. Scores :—

CITY OF BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

Printer c Gupte b Bunda	23
P D Kanga b Mammoo	3
D F Dubash run out.............................	2
K R Eranee c Kirtikar b Bunda	14
M D Kanga b Purshotum	48
Daroowalla b Purshotum	4
A D Vacha b Gosavi	0
D E Pundole b Purshotum....................	11
S H Harver not out..............................	6
S Kaka b Purshotum	1
J M Divecha.......... } to bat.	
C Mody .... }	
Extras...	9
Total......	121

HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

Kirtikar c Dubash b Kaka.....................	6
Bunda b Kaka	2
Parshotum c and b Pundole	2
Jayakar c Dubash b Pundole..................	5
Mammoo c Vatcha b Pundole	14
Bhandare c Daroowala b Pundole	7
Rao c Kaka b Pundole	0
H S Nayak c Dubash b Eranee..............	0
Chambare c Kaka b Pundole	15
Gosavi c Harver b Pundole	3
Gupte run out	3
Mehtaji not out	0
Extras...	7
Total...	64

BARODA MILITARY AND CIVIL CLUB vs. INDEPENDENT C. CLUB.

The Military and Civil Club played another match yesterday against the Independent C. Club. The score is given below, from which it will be seen that the former won an easy victory by an innings and 45 runs. Messrs. DeCruz and Holland for the M. and C. C. made a good stand, Devine and Nissen bowled well for their side. The fielding all round was good. The Independent's bowling was somewhat weak. With the exception of Kutbudin, who in fine style contributed 20 runs out of a total of 24 in the first innings, the rest were of little or no use.

MILITARY AND CIVIL CLUB.

First Innings.

M DeCruz b Dhondiba..........................	28
A Williams run out	4
A M Taylor b Jamdar..........................	4
J Devine b Dhondiba	9
R Hardie c and b Jamdar	5
F H Nissen ht wicket............................	0
V S Dhulup b Dhondiba.......................	3
J Holland run out................................	24
E Wilcox b Jamdar...............................	2
Baldeopursad b Jamdar........................	0
Khudabux not out................................	0
Extras...	3
Total...	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Kothavala H R..........	35	12	3	0
Jamdar........................	91	35	1	4
Dhondiba....................	60	27	0	

INDEPENDENT CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Shringapure run out ...	0	b Nissen ...	0
Shirke b Devine ...	1	c Holland b Nissen	0
M R Kothavala run out ...	1	c Taylor b Devine...	4
M R Kothavala c Holland b Devine ...	0	c Taylor b Nissen ...	0
Kutbudin b Devine ...	20	b Nissen ...	0
Tajunin c Tayler b Nissen..	0	b Devine ...	1
Mhondiba not out ...	2	b Devine ...	0
Tamboli b Devine ...	0	c and b Devine ...	1
Jamdar b Nissen ...	0	c Nissen b Devine...	0
Mir Mahomed b Devine ...	0	not out ...	2
M R Kothavala b Devine...	0	c Holland b Nissen..	0
Total...	24	Total...	8

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Nissen ...	37	14	2	2	Nissen ...	23	6	0	5
Devine ...	35	10	1	6	Devine ...	20	2	0	5

PARSEE GYMKHANA vs. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

A match between these two teams was played on Saturday last on the Gymkhana ground at Marine Lines, and resulted in a draw very much in favour of the Gymkhana. The College team, though strong in batting, had very little bowling strength. This was plainly manifested when the Gymkhana went in to bat, as 149 runs were recorded at the fall of the second wicket. The principal scorers were Harver 66, Daboo 48, and Tata 37, who contributed 151 runs out of 164 made from the bat. That useful twelfth man, Mr. Extras, was responsible for 17, and the inning closed for 181. D. D. Kanga, who deserted his usual post behind the sticks in favour of Vakil, was responsible for six wickets at the cost of 48 runs. Three of these wickets he took in the last over. Bode, with 3 wickets for 34 runs, came next. The College, on going in, had made 40 runs for 4 wickets at the call of time, of which Kanga made 12 and Motiwala 17 not out. K. H. Vakil and M. M. Surti, of whom much was expected, failed to come [illegible] scored but 2 runs between them [illegible] off, and [illegible]

H. M.'S CUSTOMS C. C. vs. ISLAM C. C.

A very exciting cricket match was played on the Oval on Saturday, at 2 p.m., between her Majesty's Customs C. C. and the Islam C. C., resulting in a victory for the Islam, by 5 runs, mainly owing to the excellent bowling of Shaikh Abba. The captain of the Islam, having won the toss, elected to bat, and they scored 69 runs, the chief contributors being Messrs. Ibrahim 17 and Sulleman 11, obtained by very good cricket. The opposite party then went in to bat and scored 60 runs for 8 wickets, at which the game became very exciting. Fortunately for the Islam, Mr. Crawley, who played a free game, offered a chance, which was very well held by Mr. A. N. Tyebjee. The remaining wicket being disposed of for 4 additional runs, the total standing at 64 runs, of which Mr. Crawley contributed a well-played 15.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. vs. ST. XAVIER'S C. C.

A cricket match was played at the Esplanade on Sunday last between the Elphinstone Cricket Club and the St. Xavier's College Cricket Club. The latter winning the toss, preferred batting first, and scored 33 runs, while the Elphinstone made 48. In the second innings the Xavierites scored 45, leaving Elphinstone 30 to make to win, which they did for the loss of 6 wickets. For the Elphinstone Cricket Club Mr. Sanjana displayed good cricket by scoring 19 runs not out; whilst from the Xavierites Mr. Katrack scored 12 runs not out. A word of praise is due to Mr. P. D. Patel also for his excellent fielding and batting.

HINDU FRIENDLY UNION C. C. vs. BARONET SCHOOL C. C.

A match was played on Sunday between the Hindu Friendly Union Cricket Club (newly started) and the Baronet School Cricket Club. The Baronet scored 121 runs, out of which Engineer and Polishwalla scored 54 and 15, and the H. Friendly U. C. C. scored 139 runs, of which Jairam, Morarji, Toolsidas, Jewraj, and Kaku made 40, 19, 19, 16, and 10 respectively. For the Baronet Engineer played well, and for the Friendly Union, Jayram, and Toolsidas played well for their side. The Friendly Union won by 18 runs.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. HINDUS (LOCAL TEAM).

This match, which commenced on Friday, terminated before tiffin time on Saturday, in a signal defeat for the Natives by one innings and 117 runs. Not to be beaten upon this occasion by the outsiders, the Gymkhana put forward a strong eleven—much too strong for their opponents. Major Von Donop rather distinguished himself upon this occasion, not as a batsman, but in the wicket-keeping line. He was a quick eye, and did not allow a ball to pass him, the Natives only scoring one bye in both innings. Messrs. Leslie, Clowes, and Stockdale did good work as far as the bowling went. The two innings of the native eleven were somewhat curious. In the first, only one man was bowled, all the rest being caught. Major Von Donop, making three catches in succession behind the wicket. In the second innings only one man was caught out, while all the others were bowled. As already stated, the outsiders had made 51 runs for the fall of three wickets when play was stopped on Friday, and it looked as if they meant to make a determined stand, but on Saturday they collapsed in a very miserable manner, a rot appearing to seize the wickets which fell rapidly. The first innings closed for 86 against the 261 made by their opponents, and the outsiders therefore had to follow on. The second innings was a still greater failure than then first, only 58 being scored. M Virjee did not bat in the second innings, as he had been hurt in the first innings, but this did not really affect the result one way or the other. The following are the full scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.
First Innings.

Capt E H Cox b Barucha	19
Dr Croly b Raj Lingoo	58
Mr F Wilson b Raja	17
Mr E F Taylor b Raj Lingoo	3
Major Von Donop b Bharucha	16
Capt Thomas c M Virjee b Aban	29
Mr H E Stockdal b Bharucha	101
Mr F FitzClarence c E Virjee b Aban	2
Dr Barnes b Barucha	0
Mr H Clowes b Aban	1
Mr Leslie, not out	
Byes	7
Leg Byes	3
Wide Balls	5
Total...	261

Runs for each wicket :—1 for 31; 2 for 81; 3 for 92; 4 for 117; 5 for 128; 6 for 252; 7 for 260; 8 for 260; 9 for 261; 10 for 261.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bowler's Name	Balls	Runs	Maiden Overs	Wickets
* Aban	105	57	3	3
† P Bharucha	101	65	2	4
Raj Lingoo	110	55	3	0
† D Raja	60	37	4	1
E Virjee	40	32	0	0

* Delivered 3 wide balls.
† Delivered one wide ball each.

HINDUS (LOCAL.)

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E Virjee c Taylor b Clowes	6	b Clowes	3
H Pavri c Clowes b Leslie	8	c Von Donop b Stockdale	3
Narsoo b Leslie	2	b Leslie	14
Raj Lingoo c Taylor b Stockdale	21	b Stockdale	0
P Bharucha c Taylor b Stockdale	18	b Stockdale	5
Eranee c Stockdale b Barnes	3	b Clowes	3
D Raja c Von Donop b Stockdale	12	b Taylor	20
Santan c Wilson b Stockdale	8	b Stockdale	15
M Virjee c Von Donop b Leslie	7	(absent.)	
Sayanna c Von Donop b Stockdale	0	not out	4
Aban not out		b Stockdale	0
Byes	0	Byes	1
Leg-Byes	0		
Wide Balls	1		
Total	86	Total	58

Runs for each wicket :—1 for 14; 2 for 17; 3 for 18; 4 for 56; 5 for 59; 6 for 62; 7 for 80; 8 for 86; 9 for 86; 10 for 86.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.
*Leslie	96	30	5	3	Stockdale	85	18	7	5
Clowes	55	51	4	1	Clowes	70	28	2	2
Stockdale	76	17	8	5	Leslie	3	0	0	1
Barnes	40	17	1	1	Taylor	15	11	1	1

Runs for each wicket :—1 for 1; 2 for 6; 3 for 9; 4 for 14; 5 for 18; 6 for 22; 7 for 32; 8 for 54 9; for 58.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The weather was to the last degree unfavourable to cricket during the week ending July 11. Instead of bright sunshine and clear skies, which the almanac gives us the right to expect, we have had weather resembling that which is usually met with off Cape Horn in July, and Greek and Trojan alike have been compelled to repose in their tents. The rain has, in fact, washed all the interest out of cricket, and such matches as have been brought off were reduced to mere games of chance.

Perhaps the only case in which fine weather would not have affected the result was the Lancashire and Sussex match at Old Trafford. On the opening day the rain poured almost without cessation, but on the Tuesday some play was possible; and Briggs and Albert Ward, not having the fear of Shacklock and Attewell before their eyes, hit away at everything the Sussex bowlers could send them. It was a merry game whilst it lasted: and the Lancashire captain, availing himself of the closure rule, gave his men a chance of beating Sussex in one short afternoon. The rain prevented play being resumed until after lunch, and then a weary and dispirited crew issued at short intervals from the pavilion side, remained for a few moments at the wickets, and returned. The wicket was in a wretched condition, but the batsmen were worse and on the principle that we ought to weigh as well as to count our victories, we are inclined to attach very little importance to the defeat of Sussex by 18 wickets and 187 runs. Had it, now, been Nots, or Yorkshire, or Surrey—but we will not speculate as to what would have been said in *that* event.

The Sussex score very nearly obtained the distinction of a "record." The Lancashire players last year got Leicestershire (which is quite as good as Sussex) out for 23 in the first and 31 in the second innings—a total which falls short even of that obtained by the southern team. In the Leicester match Briggs took 15 wicke[illegible] for 35 runs; in the Sussex second innin[illegible] he took five wickets in seven balls without a run. In the Derbyshire match in 1887, when the whole team were got out for 17 runs—one more than Surrey were once dismissed for by Notts, —Briggs took six wickets for four runs. Another Lancashire achievement is, to our mind, the most creditable of all. In 1882, on the Oval, Crossland clean bowled Game, Key, Abel, Parfitt, and Barratt for one run! That was when Crossland was at his best.

Perhaps the second best bowling performance in a first-class match was that of Spofforth's against the M.C.C. in 1878, when the "demon" took six wickets (including the champion) for four runs, and in the second innings five for 16. The M.C.C. were out for record scores—33 and 19. The exhibition which the Sussex men made will strengthen the opinion that the county, formerly pre-eminent in the world of cricket, is no longer entitled to rank among the first-class counties. Very few first-class matches have been won by Sussex of late years, and Lord Sheffield and other liberal patrons of the pastime have reason to feel disheartened at the failure of their efforts to revive the fame of the Sussex eleven. The disaster at Old Trafford was followed by another defeat at Town Malling on the following Saturday, Kent winning by an innings and 14 runs.

The Australians have little reason, we fear, to congratulate themselves on the financial results of their tour. The draw at Derby, following so closely upon the failure of the Manchester match, must have been a serious loss; nor can their victory over a third Eleven of England at stoke have been more profitable in a pecuniary sense than it was advantageous to their reputation. On the 21st instant they are to meet "England" at Lord's, and it is possible that they may win; but the victory will have been robbed of much of its importance by the long series of defeats that have preceded it. On the other hand, if the Englishmen should win, people will remember that they only succeeded where Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire and five other teams had been successful before them. We have no expectation of seeing during the present tour such an exciting struggle as that which took place on the Oval between an Eleven of England and the third Australian team, when the latter won "on the post" by seven runs.

The following list of names will show what giants were contending in those days:—England: Barlow, Grace, Wlyett, Lucas, A. Lyttleton, C. T Studd, Read (M.), Barnes, A. G. Steel, A. N. Hornby, and Peate. Australia: A. Bannerman, Massie, Murdoch, Bonnor, Horan, Giffen, Blackham, Garret, Boyle, Jones, and Spofforth. Some of the Englishmen, it is notorious, were "out before they went in" from sheer nervousness; and Spofforth was credited in the latter part of the second innings with 11 overs, 10 maidens, 2 runs, and 4 wickets. Cricketers will remember the shudder of disgust that passed through the country when the result became known. The shock would be repeated with tenfold intensity if the representatives of England should suffer defeat at the hands of the present Australian players. We see an announcement that Messrs. Spofforth and Woods are to be asked to "assist" the team in some of the remaining matches. This, if true, is a candid confession of defeat. The team would of course be known as "Australia, Past and Pesent."

More light on the "three centuries" question. In 1884, in the Yorkshire *vs.* Cambridge University match, Hall made 116, Bates 133, and Grimshaw 115 in the first innings. In the same year Dr. Grace scored 101, Mr. Steel 134, and Barnes 105, (not out) in the first innings of the M.C.C. and Ground against the Australians. Mr. Steel, we may add, made 134 against the same bowling shortly afterwards. In August of the same year Percy M'Donnell scored 103, Murdoch 211, and Scott 102 in the first innings against "England" on the Oval. In 1885, in an M.C.C. match, Mr. Wheeler made 131, Mr. Napean 157, and Mr. Trevanion 104 in the first innings. In a match Norfolk against M.C.C., in which was made the highest innings (695) even scored on Lord's ground, Mr. L. K. Jarvis made 181, Mr. C. J. E. Jarvis 130, and Hansell 136 runs respectively.

The inter-University match, which was played on a sodden wicket, was won, as everybody had anticipated, by Cambridge. No player made any remarkable figure, and the scoring "kept low." There were no Studds, or Steels on the ground, and the match will be classed among the least interesting of the series. Messrs. Douglas, M'Gregor, Streatfeild, and Woods were thought good enough to appear for the Gentlemen against the Players on Thursday. Mr. Woods is of course entitled to a place any day for his bowling alone, but Mr. M'Gregor has been rather rashly classed with Sherwin as a wicket-keeper. The batting of the University representatives broke down before the assaults of such bowlers as Briggs, Peel, and Lohmann. In this match Frank Sugg failed rather seriously, but, nevertheless, he selected for the return match.

The seconed contest for the season between the Gentlemen and Players had to be abandoned owing to the rain. Both sides were well represented. The Gentlemen were fortunate in winning the toss, and up to a certain point it looked as if they were in for a very long score. W. W. Read and Shuter both hit in clean style, and Cranston played a thoroughly sound and watchful game, at the same time hitting hard and well when occasion presented. The score was up to 184 when the fifth wicket fell, but afterwards there came such a remarkable collapse that the last five batsmen only added 15 runs, and the side were out for 199. Cranston, who went in at the fall of the third wicket, with the score at 36, carried out his bat for 68, an admirable innings, with which not a single fault could be found.

The batting of the professionals was disappointing, after the recent great achievements against the Australians, at Lords and the Gentlemen at the Oval. The innings lasted from a quarter to four until half-past six, and the total only amounted to 83. The turning point of the game proved to be when Steel went on to bowl, the score then standing at 67 for four wickets. The old Cambridge cricketer met with startling success, taking five of the last six wickets at a cost of only thirteen runs. Shrewsbury, who went in first, was the ninth out, his innings of 29 extending over an hour and three-quarters. Rain came on before the Players could go in a second time, and as the rain continued all night and Lords' ground being in a sodden condition it was altogether impossible to proceed with the Gentlemen and Players' match the second day at the usual time. At first it seemed quite likely that there would be no play at all; but the sun came out with great power, and it was decided to make a start about four o'clock. From a quarter-past four until seven o'clock the game was carried on under very pleasant conditions, and was watched throughout with the keenest interest. As might be expected after the rain that had fallen, the wicket was very soft and heavy, but it was too wet to be extremely difficult. On Monday an innings was completed on each side, the Gentlemen obtaining a lead of 116 runs. The Players therefore had a very uphill task, and they acquitted themselves much more creditably than they had done on the previous day. Shrewsbury and Quaife played with great watchfulness and care, and though Barnes's wicket was thrown away by a piece of bad judgment in running, the deficiency was hit off for the loss of five batsmen. Briggs and Quaife became partners with the score at 104 for five wickets and played so well that they remained together until the call of time, when the score stood at 148. But the match went no further, having to be abandoned the following day owing to the rain.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

Monday (July 7th) saw the beginning of another Irish debate in the House of Commons. The House having gone into Committee of Supply on the Irish Estimates, and taken up the vote of £819,490 for the Royal Irish Constabulary, Mr. Ellis initiated what proved an unusually animated debate by fiercely attacking the Irish police and Government, and, in particular, the practice of shadowing. Mr. Picton and Mr. Lane followed with speeches of a like character. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the course of a long speech, pointed out that it was curious that this subject of shadowing should not have come into prominence till 1890, because it existed in times past to an even greater extent than now. He had, he said, looked over the official papers, and had found absolute and conclusive proof of the existence of the system when Lord Spencer was the Viceroy and Sir George Trevelyon was Chief Secretary. During the delivery of this part of the speech there were several lively encounters between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Gladstone. The Chief Secretary proceeded to describe the methods of the National League in Ireland, and showed how the League shadowed even unto ruin many innocent persons. Were the Government not entitled to do all in their power to put an end to that cowardly, tyrannical and criminal system? Mr. Balfour concluded by speaking of the conduct of the Opposition above the gangway. History, he declared, did not present a meaner or more contemptible spectacle than that of hon. and right hon. gentlemen, members of Engl[illegible]h constituencies, who had themselves been responsible [illegible] the government of Ireland, turning round, and, in concert with their former foes, doing all in thei[illegible] power to prevent the police carrying out the mo[illegible] elementary duties entrusted to them—the elementary duty [illegible] of protecting every man in the exercise of his rights. Mr Gladstone replied, and taking up the specific cases of shadowing under Lord Spencer mentioned by Mr Balfour, demanded the production of the facts of the cases. As to the allegation that the papers were confidential and therfore should not be disclosed, that was a mere subterfuge. On Tuesday (July 8) the debate was continued at great length. Mr Clancy moved the reduction of the vote by £200,000, but the motion for reducing the vote was rejected by 291 to 219. The closure was then applied, and the vote for the Irish Constabulary was passed by 290 to 202.

On Thursday, July 10, in the House of Commons, Mr Smith made a statement of the Government intentions regarding business. It is intended to call the House for an autumn sitting in November. Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords moved the second reading of the Heligoland Bill, and it was accepted with little criticism. Rumours were current on Thursday of impending changes in the Cabinet.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was present on Tuesday (July 8) at a meeting of the Conservative Association of the Division of London, which he represents. Adverting to the recent rumours of divisions in the Cabinet, and of the desire of particular Ministers to promote particular measures, Mr. Goschen gave them all the most explicit contradiction. They were absolutely false, and had not a shadow of foundation. He defended the action of the Government with regard to the Local Taxation Bill. Speaking on the African question, he said that during the last four years the Government had taken no step in foreign affairs which their opponents had seriously challenged, or of which the country had disapp-oved. Mr. Goschen devoted the latter portion of his speech to the agitation among the employes of the State. With regard to these agitations nothing could be more unwise than that society should begin to tremble the moment there appeared to be difficulties of this kind. Society must not be so wanting in spirit as not to let the social forces that might array themselves against benefits to society at large know that society would be able to deal with them with courage, and that it would run any small risk of discomfort in that process.

Mr. John Morley addressed a meeting in Durham on Wednesday, the 9th July, in the interests of Mr. Wilson, the Gladstonian candidate for Mid-Durham. After a reference to the Anglo-German agreement he spoke of the work of the session, denying that the Opposition were in the least to blame for the present state of matters, and laying the entire blame on the shoulders of the Government themselves. The failure of the sessions was due to the gratuitous action of the Government with regard to that useless document the report of the Parnell Commission, and to their having thrown down on the floor of the House of Commons the question of compensation. He would give this friendly advice to the Government—the sooner the curtain fell upon the present session the better, and the sooner the curtain fell upon the present Parliament the better.

Mr. Gladstone has written to a Welsh correspondent who had asked him to assign to Welsh Disestablishment a priority in time as compared with Scottish Disestablishment, to say that it is only when we have come much nearer to the period of action that the order of action can be usefully considered, and this "on principles not affecting the present case only, but of universal application to Parliamentary questions." He adds that for the sake of both Scotland and Wales he deprecates a discussion which is not only premature, but injurious to both, and he, as responsible for his own actions, cannot take part in it

Lord Hartington, writing to the Chairman of the Bradford Liberal Unionist Association, says that notwithstanding the difficulties which have postponed consideration of the Land Purchase Bill during the present session, he does not entertain the least doubt that the Government intend to abide by their engagements, and to use every effort to pass this measure within the earliest possible period.

Mr. Caine has announced the completion of his conversion to the Gladstonian party.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

MILITARY.

21st Hussars.—Lieut. William N Evans has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut E E Paulet to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut Col. Thomas Robert Dinsey, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Col T Graham, C B (late Bengal), appointed to the Staff. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Brevet Major Henry Vivian Cowan vice H Wind, deceased; Thomas Tweed Vaughan, from the Seconded List, vice E J K Priestley, who is to be borne supernumerary to the establishment; and Manley Hopkins, vice G Will, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay. Capt. James Moncrieff Grierson has been seconded for service on the staff.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).—Lieut. Alexander Limond has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Leicestershire Regiment.—Lieut. Arthur Ward has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Lancashire Fusiliers.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—W. F. Newnham, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice R. W. Deane promoted.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Second Lieut. Harry B. Ford has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Gloucestershire Regiment.—Capt. Cuthberth J. Baines has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The East Surrey Regiment.—Lieut. Vincent A. Ormsby has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

On Saturday, the 5th instant, there was launched from the Elswick ship-yard, Newcastle, a gunboat built by Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., to the order of the Indian Government. Among those present were Sir Peter Lumsden, Lady Lumsden, Capt. Noble, Col. Dyer, Mr. P. Watts, Mr. Hole, R. N., Capt. Hamilton, R. N., Mr. John Black (Admiralty Surveyor), Mr. S. Dean (Admiralty Surveyor, of Her Majesty's stip Plassy), and Col. Madson and Capt. Raaby, of the Danish Artillery. As the vessel glided into the river she was named the Plassy by Lady Lumsden.

"In Darkest Africa."—Effect of the Liebig Company's Extract of Meat on a Madi Carrier.—"On the 22nd, soon after the advance had reached camp, a cold and heavy shower of rain fell, which demoralised many in the column: their failing energies and their impoverished systems were not proof against cold. Madis and Zanzibaris dropped their loads in the road, and rushed helter-skelter for the camp. One Madi managed to crawl near my tent, wherein a candle was lit, for in a rainstorm the forest, even in daylight, is as dark as on an ordinary night in the grassland. Hearing him groan, I issued out with the candle, and found the naked body rigid in the mud, unable to move. As he saw the candle-flame, his eyes dilated widely, and he attempted to grasp it with his hands. He was at once borne to a fire, and laid within a few inches of it, and with the addition of a pint of hot broth made from the Liebig Company's Extract of Meat, we restored him to his senses. On the road in front of the rear guard two Madis died, and also one Zanzibari of the rear column, stricken instantaneously to death by the intensely cold rain."—*Stanley's "In Darkest Africa."*

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE.

(*Continued from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*)

The chairman: When you have exhausted your second head you might proceed to the third. The witness said the third head of grievance was that the amount of service for securing a pension in the case of a large body of European uncovenanted servants in India was unduly long. Of course on that evidence must be brought forward by men who had entered the Service, but he wishes to call the attention of the committee to a despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 227, dated October 4th, 1870, where the following passage occurs:—"We can conceive of no ground upon which we could make any distinction between two gentlemen, not natives of India, of equal rank, or holding the same office in our service." Under the rules of 1831 an uncovenanted servant could practically only be retired on a pension when he ceased to be physically fit for service; and in 18[illegible] the Court of Directors modified this rule to the extent of conceding that half-salary pension should be granted after thirty-five years of active service. As applied to Asiatics of the lower grades, this might be taken as a not unfair arrangement, but to apply it to Europeans of whatever grade was almost homicidal. It was found by experience that European officers could rarely work out such a long term, and that many either broke down or died before the time expired. In 1862 the Secretary of State agreed to a reduction to the period of service for pension, the new period fixed upon being thirty years. A concession was afterwards made to certain favoured branches of the Uncovenanted Service, allowing them to claim pension after twenty and twenty-five years, of which eighteen and twenty-two were required to be active service; but other branches of the same service, even though holding identical positions, were required to complete thirty years of active service, irrespective of leave, in order to secure their full pension. It was strongly recommended that for the future each officer in any appointment mentioned in the list should be admitted to the benefit of the more liberal rules now approved by the Government with regard to the more favoured departments.

The chairman: What is the general time which an uncovenanted servant has to serve to be entitled to a pension? The witness: thirty years.

The chairman: What are the more favoured departments? The witness said a carefully prepared schedule, showing all the different departments, was being printed, and would be handed in. The more favoured officers were some of the engineers and telegraph officers of European training; two officers of the Agricultural Department; the graded officers of the Geological Survey; the officers of the Forest Department trained in Europe under regulations framed by the Secretary of State, and two officers specially named. The favoured officers served for pension, he believed, twenty-five years; the others must serve thirty years. The fourth grievance was that all service was not counted for pension. That had reference to the rule by which service prior to the age of twenty-two did not count, the result of which had been that some men had lost five or six years of their pension service. He believed that could be shown to be an ex post facto application of new rules.

The chairman: Do you mean to tell me, Mr. Jenkins, that you can give cases in which when a man went into the service the whole of his time counted for pension, and during the course of his service he was made subject to a rule by which six years of his service was knocked off? The witness said that Mr. Hardy would prove the fact, and another gentleman had told him that when he entered, his service counted for pension, but by the operation of the subsequent rules he had six years knocked off. That of course was an extreme case. He could not give the average age at which men joined, but many joined as early as sixteen. He believed under the old Asiatic rules the men only began to count for pension from sixteen. Then came this rule that would not allow Europeans or Asiatic to count before twenty-two.

The chairman: Is not the case you mentioned just now a case in which the man has had the choice of being estimated according to the old rules or availing himself of the new leave regulations? The witness said he knew that was the contention of the Government, but he understood evidence would be brought before the Committee to prove that those gentlemen had those rules applied to them when they were leaving the service and were told that they wree precluded by accepting leave under certain new rules, and they say they were not notified that their acceptance of the leave rules would affect their other rights. The next point was that of the furlough not being counted for pension. It was to be observed that certain officers of the European Uncovenanted Service might count a limited period of furlough as pensionable service, namely, officers of the Engineers and Telegraph Departments trained in England, the officers of the Agricultural Department, the graded officers of the Geological Survey and of the Forest Department trained in Europe. The periods of furlough these were allowed to count were—two years in twenty years' total service, three years in twenty-five, four in thirty, and five in thirty-five. Amongst those to whom these privileges were refused by the rules were the officers of the Engineers' Establishment and Telegraph Department not trained in England, or who, though educated and partly trained in England, were appointed in India; and members of all other branches of the Public Works Department, such as the members of the Audit, Locomotive, Traffic and Store Departments, of the Railway Establishment; members of the Educational, Financial, Executive, Judicial, and other Civil Departments who are not members of the Covenanted Service or military officers; and members of other miscellaneous Departments, such as Customs, Opium, Postal, Police, and others. He understood that the men who were not under the favoured rules, were, in many cases, men occupying superior positions in the same office to those who had the favoured rules, and that simply on the ground that they had been appointed by the Government of India and not by the Secretary of State. The sixth head of grievance was the classing of Europeans as Asiatics as regards pensions and leave rules. That almost explained itself. The men submitted that there ought to be a differentiation between Europeans who did not belong to the climate and those natives of the soil who could work under conditions which to Europeans would be almost suicidal.

The chairman: You do not contend that if an European takes a place which might be occupied by an Asiatic he is to be differently treated because he is an European? The witness said he did not contend anything; he was only trying to state the facts he understood were put forward as pointing out the absurdity of putting Europeans and Asiatics under the same rules as to leave and pension. They also pointed out that if 5,000 rupees were given to an Asiatic he was distinctly rich, whereas if you give 5,000 to an European he is a poor man.

The chairman: We shall have evidence on this point. It does seem to me that this contention, if carried out, would put an end to the employment of Europeans altogether in certain branches of the Civil Service.

The witness said he did not see how that came in, because most of the Europeans whose case was now before the Committee were occupying posts for which natives were not fitted.

The chairman: I understand that, but I do not understand the contention for a distinction between Europeans and Asiatics in connection with posts for which either are equally well suited. The witness said he might point out as a matter of fact—because he did not at all wish to argue the question—that there was a series of despatches in which the Government of India had expressed the view that there were a large number of posts in the higher Uncovenanted Service for which the natives were now, and must for a long time to come, be unfitted, and which must be held by Europeans; and they argue that they ought to be treated in a different way from Asiatics.

The chairman: I see only another additional head, "Officers under Covenant with the Secretary of State." That is the case of those officers who have put forward a claim, based on the wording of their covenants, to payment of their pensions in sterling. Do I understand that any action has been brought in a court of law to try this question? The witness: I am not aw[illegible] whether there has or not. The question [illegible] highly technical one, but the contention was that there was good ground for belief that in the form of covenant, as originally drawn up by the legal advisers of the East India Company, the intention was to gurantee pensions in sterling. The Company's form was adopted by the Secretary of State on taking over the Government of India. In the Company's rules the pensions were quoted in pounds sterling, and it was hardly possible that at the time of drafting the form the Company had an intention of excluding pensions from the sterling clause. If the Committee would follow that argument he thought they would see there was something in it.

The chairman: Is it not a fact that in many cases pensions have been paid in sterling on account of the particular wording of the covenant? The witness: I think so, undoubtedly.

The chairman: And have I not myself stated publicly in Parliament that wherever the covenant gives the right to payment in sterling, the Secretary of State would always recognise the right, and pay it in sterling. The witness: Undoubtedly. He understood that there were two contentions under this claim. The men say that in all payments to be made under this contract "pounds sterling" applies first of all to salaries; secondly, to furlough pay; thirdly, they say, to pensions. With regard to salary and furlough pay, the contention was admitted, and rupees were paid at the rate of 10 per £, but when it came to the application to the pension rules, the answer of the Secretary of State was that those rules do not come within the clause that payment shall be made at the rate of 10 rupees for the pound sterling.

The chairman: And Sir Horace Davey, whom the Service has consulted, says the Secretary of State is right. The witness said in Teale's case he certainly did. But undoubtedly it was open to the Committee to look into this question, and, as it is clear that a grave misunderstanding has arisen between the Government of India and some of its servants as to the corret construction of agreements, in faith of which the latter have rendered long service, to inquire whether they had not a moral claim to redress.

Mr. Barbour: You speak of "moral" and "legal" claim—I should like you to explain the difference. The witness: That is a large question. I should not like to enter into an ethical discussion. I do not think I need define it.

Mr. Barbour: I suppose, generally speaking, men who discharge their legal obligations are moral men. The witness said that was not his experience. There was no Annuity Fund for the Uncovenanted Service, but there was one argument which might have been put forward here, which was this. There was what one might call an equitable annuity fund, which was created by the fact that while these men had been putting in their service, the Government had been receiving and practically taking them at two shillings a rupee, and ought to make that good. They had really made money out of it. Supposing they had the pension paid to them as an annuity from year to year, and sent it home to be invested, they would have been much better off than they are now with their pension reduced by the fall of the rupee. Practically the question had only arisen since 1872, because the men before that time did not find they were losing anything.

The chairman: I think you have given us a very good idea of your whole case.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

On the Committee resuming to-day (Sir John Gorst again being in the chair,) the first witness called was

Mr. John Hynes, Deputy Postmaster-General of Burma. He entered the service in 1868, being appointed in India, having previously served six years in the Bank of Bombay. Speaking of the age service after which counted for pension, witness said there were many men in his department who commenced service before the age of twenty-two, frequently at the age of seventeen or eighteen, and in the case of telegraph messengers, &c., even earlier.

The chairman: Is it your contention that a boy who enters the service at the age of seventeen should be allowed immediately to start counting for pension?—Exactly; because he does just as good work of its class at that age as he does afterwards.

The telegraph messengers commence service sometimes at ten or eleven years of age; would you begin to count for their pension from that age?—No; you must have some limit.

What limit would you put?—About seventeen or eighteen. Another head of complaint is that favoured leave rules are granted to certain officers only under a despatch of the Government of India in 1876, stating that they considered that all officers holding those appointments should have the benefit of more favourable rules because they were Europeans, and probably only Europeans were qualified to fill those posts.

What is the advantage of the more favourable leave rules?—One year's furlough out of every four years' service, and furlough pay of £800 a year instead of £600 a year; whereas under the unfavoured rules there is only two years' furlough for the whole service. I am now speaking of the Postal Department. There are nineteen of those appointments in my department. Of those three one officer is a third-grade Deputy Postmaster-general. I, a first-grade Deputy Postmaster-general, and two second-grade Deputy Postmasters-General are under the ordinary rules, whereas there is actually in the same department a third-grade Deputy Postmaster-General under the more favoured rules. When the Secretary of State's despatch of February, 1876, came out, the terms were that the officer must be a pure European, not of Asiatic decent, and must have filled subsequently to 1872 an appointment worth twenty-five rupees a month. I was holding one of the appointments six months before that despatch came out to India, and I was only enjoying twenty rupees a month (less than the maximum), therefore I received the unfavourable terms. There are several other officers of my department who are similarly situated. We are just as liable to suffer from illness as those in other departments; we had to serve in the same climate; and it is hard that no portion of leave except upon medical certificate should be allowed to count for pension. At present I am at home on a medical certificate. I had to go up to the Chin frontier in connection with the Burma expedition; I was attacked with malarial fever; I have been at home eight months, the whole of the time is lost. On the question of exchange, when I joined the department in 1868, and for some years afterwards, all the rules and regulations quoted 5,000 rupees as £500 sterling; then every 5,000 rupees due to me represented £500; now every 5000 rupees represents only £350. As to length of service, I think thirty years is longer than any European can be expected really to serve in India. The chances are that a great many officers can never reap the benefit of a pension at all. The European has to serve the full thirty years, and must not put in a day's leave over the whole period.

What period of service would you consider reasonable?—Twenty-five years, with, say an option of retirement, so that if a man through private circumstances desired, he might retire after twenty years' service, with a proportionate pension. There are some departments (for instance the Telegraphs, Public Works, and Forest Department, which already have that option.

Do you suggest that the system of optional retirement with a graduated pension should be applied to all officers?—All European officers. It is not necessary for native officers, because they are in their own country and have not to leave it.

Mr. MacNeill: Have you known in your experience that, in consequence of the full thirty years' service having to be performed, exclusive of furlough, men have refused their furloughs, thereby imperilling their health and consequently their lives?—Certainly.

Mr. Rivett-Carnack, in reply to the chairman, said: I was born in India. I joined the Service in May, 1872, being then nineteen years [illegible] I entered the Financial Department of the Government of India. I obtained nomination to compete; there were three nominations for each vacancy. At that time there were two vacancies, and I passed the first out of six nominees. As I appear here as an uncovenanted civilian, I should like to give a detailed account of my position and duties, in order that the Committee may form an idea of the responsibilities of those departments whose case they are inquiring into. I am the son of a Bengal civilian and the grandson of a Governor of Bombay. I was educated at Weybridge and Rugby Schools. My office is that of Controller of Accounts in the Central Provinces Administration. I have perpetual close relations with the local government and am in constant communication with heads of departments and high officers in the Government generally. I also exercise considerable patronage, controlling the appointments of the men in the large office of which I am the head. I have within my jurisdiction a large number of treasuries, which submit to me accounts of all Government receipts and expenditure. These accounts are audited by me, and the transactions embodied in the Government books. I prepare the General Budget annually for the local administration, and draft for the Government resolutions on the separate departmental budgets submitted by the heads of departments. I also draft the revenue and accounts portion of the annual administration report. With few exceptions, I audit and issue cheques for all Government dues. I can personally draw cheques on the Government Treasury for any amount that I consider necessary on my own signature. I report to Government upon all applications made to it for leave, pension, and other allowances; and I have under my key, conjointly with a native treasurer on very small pay, currency money varying in amounts from four to twelve lakhs of rupees. I am responsible for the financing of all treasuries within the Central Provinces Administration. It is also part of my duty to act as a check upon the local government, that it does not act in contravention of the rules issued by the Government of India. In short, I am the rerponsible adviser, both officially and unofficially, to the Central Provinces Administration in all matters in which finance has the remotest connection. My department, therefore, is part and parcel of the general administration, and is not merely a clerical department. My duties are exactly similar to those performed by covenanted civilians; in fact; my office was formerly held by Mr. Jas. Weston, late financial member of the Governor-General's Council. I shall eventually rise by due diligence to the post of Accountant-General, an appointment exactly similar in duties to that which I now hold. If anything, an Accountant-General's duties are somewhat less comprehensive, owing to the absence of a separate financial secretary for local administration. I have, therefore, to advise the Government more frequently, perhaps, than an Accountant-General would do. Subsequently, if I attain to an Accountant-Generalship, I shall probably have at certain time covenanted civilians serving under me, who will be enjoying far more favourable pension and leave rules than myself. I was for one year in charge of the Bombay Currency Office, and at that time had silver and Government currency notes to the value of millions of pounds sterling solely under my own key and that of the native Treasury. These details show the responsible nature of my duties, duties not peculiar to myself, but common to all officers of the department. My salary is 1100 rupees per month; the lowest rate of salary for an Accountant-General is 2,250 rupees, the highest 2,750 rupees.

Now, what have you to say on the question of exchange?—Pensions are paid in a currency which has depreciated to the extent of 30 per cent. At the time I joined the service, in 1872, the official rate of exchange was 1s. 11½d., and neither the Government nor I anticipated the fall that has taken place. In the pension rules in force when I joined the Service the maximum pension was stated in sterling, and as the sterling value of that date has been approximately 2s., I understood that the Government would pay pensions in the future at that rate as in the past. Pension being deferred pay, if Government pays me at the present rate of exchange it will be paying me in a depreciated currency for service which was rendered when the currency was at its full value, or nearly so. I understand that pensions are intended to be sufficient to give a man a modest competency after a long service in an exhausting climate. It was originally fixed with that view, and on the understanding that the rupee would always be worth about 2s. Pensions, if granted at the current rate of exchange, I submit respectfully, are not sufficient to keep a man. Pensions of certain other non-domiciled Europeans in India are paid in sterling—the covenanted civilians, ecclesiastical officers, barristers, judges, and so on.

(*To be concluded.*)

MAJOR WISSMANN'S RECORD.

Reichskommissar Hermann Wissmann was born in 1853 at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. From his earliest youth he had a great desire to travel, and devoured all the books he could find about foreign countries. In 1873 he entered the German army, but the life of a soldier did not satisfy him, and he still dreamt of travels. A few years later he met Dr. Pogge, and, having heard from that celebrated explorer about the lands that remained to be explored in Central Africa, he offered his services to the Afrikanische Gesellschaft in Berlin, which was then organizing an expedition to Central Africa. He was promised the post of geographer to the expedition if he could get leave of absence from his military duties; and, this having been granted, he set out with Dr. Pogge for Africa in 1880. He returned to Germany in 1883, and was welcomed as the first German who had ever crossed the Dark Continent.

Towards the close of the same year he was chosen to lead an expedition at the expense of the King of Belgians, the object of which was to discover the basin of the river Congo. He returned to Africa, and there, on the way between Dondo and Malange, met his old friend Dr. Pogge, who had suffered untold hardships in the interior, and who was reduced to a mere skeleton. Dr. Pogge died in Paulo de Loanda in 1884, to the great grief of Captain Wissmann. The two men loved one another like brothers, and had the same interests. After Dr. Pogge's death Captain Wissmann led the expedition to the Congo, and discovered the basin of the river. But he broke down in health, and was obliged to go to Madeira, where he spent two months in idleness.

In 1887 he returned to Germany, and in the following year he was made commander of the Schutztruppen or rather he received commands to organize an army of black soldiers, in order to drive the Arabs away from the German colonies on the east coast of Africa. He arrived in Zanzibar in March, 1889, with a staff of fifty Germans, and from that time till May, 1890, he has been engaged in quieting the coast, and in carrying fear into the hearts of Arab leaders. Before his arrival the Arabs said that the Germans were "wadogo dogo," namely, of no importance; but now they seem to think differently.

On the fifth of last December, it will be remembered, Major Wissmann received Stanley and Emin Pasha at Bagamoyo, and it was at the dinner which he gave in their honour that Emin Pasha fell out of the window.

The Germans are very proud of Major Wissmann, and think him only second to Stanley. He has been made Major and Reichskommissar by the Kaiser, and further honours are said to be in store for him. But his health is shattered, and he will probably be some time before he can return to Africa.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS—AND GOVERNESSES.

"If I were Secretary of State for the Colonies or Archbishop of Canterbury," declared an old colonist at the Colonial Institute the other day, "I would never sanction the appointment of an unmarried Governor, or consecrate a Bishop who could not ride." In the reflection about bachelor Governors there is certainly much force. Nothing has more to do with a Colonial Governor's success than the possession of a first-rate wife. Instances rise to mind where an excellent official has yet failed to achieve that popularity which it is so desirable that he should possess, simply by reason of a failure on the part of his lady to come up to the social and general expectations—perhaps a little exacting sometimes—which the colonists have formed. Still more true is the reverse case. It is not, in fact, altogether satisfactory that the choice of so important a member in the body politic should be left to mere individual caprice. The Queen, acting on the advice of her Ministers, appoints the Governer; the Governor, at present, appoints (or has already appointed) his own wife. Her Majesty, then, may be committing a grievous mistake in making her selection solely on the merits of one of the parties concerned, and that by all accounts, scarcely the more important. It is clear that (if one or two trifling difficulties could be overcome) the wife of a Colonial Governor should be selected for him in the same way and at the same time as his post. On second thoughts, why not economize—since the duties of the office are so largely ceremonial and social, so much a matter of that tact and common-sense with which the fair fex is so largely dowered—by appointing instead of Colonial Governors equipped with wives, Colonial Governesses to fill the office in question?

A correspondent of the *Deccan Herald* writes: I have heard that there is a possibility of Lord Harris playing in the biggest match of the season viz. Civil *vs.* Military, which comes off on the 16th and 17th September. This, I believe, is the only public match in which His Excellency will take part. He is not likely to play against the Parsees. I see them blasting away at some rocks in the grounds at Ganesh Khind. This, I am told, is to prepare the way for the new and better cricket ground which will be commenced in October so as to be ready for next season.

The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 19th July in Calcutta was 184, against 177 and 172 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 35. There were 6 deaths from cholera, against 26 and 10 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 20. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against 2 in the previous week. There were 9 deaths from tetanus, against 8 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 54 and 28 respectively, against 60 and 23 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·1 per mille per annum, against 24·7, the mean of the last five years.

Dreams have sometimes a curious effect on circumstances of every-day life, and in some cases they would seem to be prophetic. A remarkable instance occurred recently in Shanghai, says a local paper. A lady resident in this place, but who is a new arrival, dreamt that a gentleman she had known many years ago in England, but who had left that country to reside in Australia, had returned to the old country and proposed to the dreamer's eldest sister, who was looked upon as the old maid of the family, and had been accepted by her. It was so unaccountable to the dreamer that she should, even in a dream, have connected her sister with a man whom they had not seen nor heard of for years, that by next mail she wrote home an account of this strange dream. A few days afterwards the Shanghai lady received a letter from home stating that the gentleman in question actually had returned to England from the Colonies, and had proposed to and been accept by the eldest sister of the Shanghai lady. There is documentary proof of the facts as stated, owing to the letters that passed on the subject.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It is commonly observed that old couples grow to resemble one another; and it is sometimes said that marriage goes by contrast. To test these opinions M. Hermann Fol has examined a great number of photographs of young Swiss couples, and communicated the results of his observations to the Academie des Sciences, Paris. From these it would appear that neither the law of likeness nor contrast is much to be depended on. In a comparison of 251 couples, comprising 198 young and 53 aged, he has formed them into three classes, namely, those who resemble each other as much as brother and sister, those who do not resemble each other, and an intermediate group. From this it appears that 66 per cent. of the young couples resembled each other so much that they might well have belonged to the same family, while 33 per cent. were decidedly unlike. Of the aged couples 38 per cent. were alike and 15 per cent. unlike. Hence M. Fol concludes that in Switzerland, at all events, unions rather follow the rule of conformity than of contrast, and that the resemblance of old people is an effect of this cause.

With the praiseworthy object of discovering the art of living to a great age, the Society of Hygiene in Vienna has sent out a number of circulars to all the old men in the German world soliciting answers to a multitude of questions about their habits, the nature and duration of their brain-work, their recreations, clothing and so forth. It is to be feared that the resulting precautions necessary to ensure long life will become so numerous and exacting that the game will hardly be worth the candle, if, indeed, it does not drive its v otaries to commit suicide.

The decision of the Postmaster-General not to purchase the telephone system has caused a feeling of surprise in electrical circles. One of the patents owned by the National Telephone Company expires in December, the other in May next, and it will then be open to manufacturers to make and sell telephones free of royalty. They will probably become very cheap, and it is desirable to know whether the Post Office will grant licenses to other companies than the National, or whether they intend to keep the rivalry in their own hands, and extend the Post Office systems. Unless they allow other companies to work, or push their own lines more than doing, the National Telephone Company will posse a virtual monopoly of the telephone long after the patents granting that monopoly have ceased to exist. The position of affairs is, therefore, a singular one, and more light is required upon it.

The "Sounder" is a modification of the well-known Morse electro-magnetic telegraph instrument, due to Mr. Alfred Vail, the colleague of Morse, and it differs from the latter instrument in not writing or marking the message on paper, but in simply "striking" it. The lever of the magnet armature moves between two metal stops of different tone, and strikes the signals, as a stick may be rattled between two rails. The operator interprets the message from the sounds. Being a simple and compact apparatus, the "Sounder" is much employed as a military field telegraph, and a further improvement on it for this purpose has been made by Mr. Jerritt, of Plymouth. Hitherto, the sending key or transmitter of the message has been separate from the "Sounder" or receiver of the message, but Mr. Jerritt has now combined them. The lever of the armature has been so arranged that it serves equally for the sending key and for the receiving hammer. The instrument, with battery and telescopic stand, is carried in a small knapsack.

The recent observations of M. Fol on the depth to which daylight penetrates the sea have an important bearing on submarine navigation. It follows from them that at a depth of 100 feet a submarine vessel could not see further ahead than 25 feet. Fishes are known to rush away for a short distance from an enemy and then stop, knowing that they are out of sight. Unless the submarine boat can illuminate the water by its own projector, like some of the deep sea fishes, its cruises are likely to be limited to a very moderate depth.

The explorer has been collecting specimens from the sea-bottom in a diving dress, and also watching the habits of marine animals. After a little experience he found the dress tolerable, but recommends amateurs not to prolong their stay under water beyond a quarter of an hour at a time. After sinking a few yards, he says, he found all the light so blue that even a red object lost its natural appearance. He mentions, moreover, that artists are wrong in representing divers as walking upright. It is necessary, he states, to walk with the body inclined forward at an angle of 45deg.

It may be added that M. Fol, during some of his recent dredging operations, carried an automatic aumal trap, which closed at a determined depth. This was effected by releasing two shutters or doors by mean of an electric circuit, actuated by the pressure of the water.

The Prince of Monaco has been dredging in the Mediterranean, and succeeded in raising some living animals from a depth of 1,650 metres. He is of opinion that many specimens existing in the Mediterranean are capable of living either at great depth or in shallow waters. With regard to the temperature of the Mediterranean he has found it to be 13deg. C. at a depth of 850 metres. At the same depth in the Atlantic the thermometer registered only 11deg. C.

Large deposits of phosphate of lime have been discovered in Algeria, to the west of Oran; but owing to their distance from the sea, and the bad roads, it is not expected that they will become profitable at present. Phosphates also exist at Dekma, near Constantine, and, according to a recent investigation, are believed to be of animal orgin, having come in all probability from the remains of Permian fishes.

Such is the power of imagination that many great scientific inventions are foreseen by ingenious writers long ere plodding science reaches them. The electric telephone, for instance, was predicted by M. Charles Bourseul as early as 1854, and since its invention by Mr. Bell the prophet has been duly honoured in his native country, France, where they believe in giving a man credit for an idea, though he does not carry it out. Others may, if the idea is once started, therefore it has a certain value.

Cyrano de Bergerac not only conceived of a talking machine or mechanical book as early as 1650, but also of the balloon, which was not introduced until a century or more later. Moreover, he surmised the existence of the satellites of Mars, discovered by an American astronomer some 20 years ago, Dean Swift appears to have borrowed the idea from Cyrano's "Voyage a la Lune," for he attributes the discovery to the astronomers of Laputa.

M. Gaston Tissandier, the well-known French balloonist, has recently pointed out that even the name of the phonograph was suggested in the "Memoires du Geant" of Nadar, published in 1864. "I have amused myself in thinking these last fifteen years," says the author, "that there is nothing to prevent man, one of these days, from finding a way of giving us a daguerreotype of sound—the phonograph—something like a box in which melodies will be fixed and kept, as images are fixed in the dark chamber." The French, with their natural ingenuity are to the fore in prophecies of this kind. It may be remembered that M. Charles Cross actually deposited a sealed packet describing a phonograph almost identical with that of Edison before the latter had announced his invention.

According to a recent report of Consul Pratt, the chief industry of Zanzibar and Pemba is clove growing. The tree was introduced in 1830, and the harvest of the present year is expected to be 13,000,000lb., at an average local value of 10 cents. a pound. A 10 year old tree is capable of yielding 20lb. of cloves; trees of 20 years often yield upwards of 100lb.

According to the well-known theory of Weber, further illustrated by Professor Hughes, the molecules of a piece of iron or any other magnetic body are each a tiny magnet; but when the iron is unmagnetised, or in its natural state, all these molecular magnets are "higgledepiggledy," if one may use an expression which, though not elegant, is more expressive than a finer word. The act of magnetising the iron has the effect of ranging all the molecules into rank and file, all their north poles pointing one way, and all their south poles another. Hence it is, according to Weber, that the magnetised iron develops a collective north pole at one end and a contrary pole at the other.

Seven photographs of the planet Mars were taken by Mr. Wilson on the night of April 9th last and seven more on April 10th, and it is remarkable that on the latter negatives the white spot round the south pole of the planet is distinctly larger than on those of the preceding night. It is believed that these spots are the ice or snow caps of the polar regions in Mars, and they have been observed to gradually increase in area during the winter season. But this is the first time a comparatively sudden and distinct enlargement has been noticed. Mr. Wilson seems to have lighted upon a great polar snowstorm.

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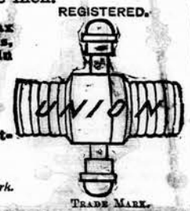
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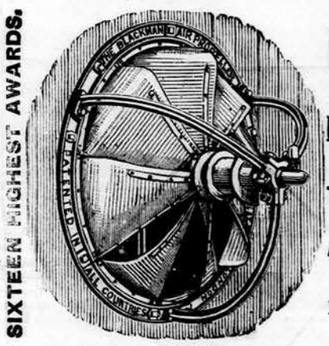
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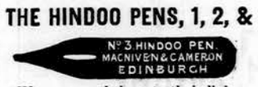
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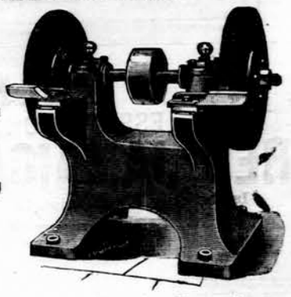
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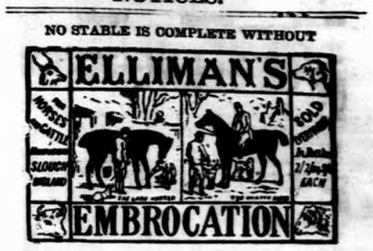
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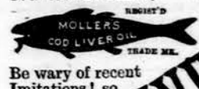


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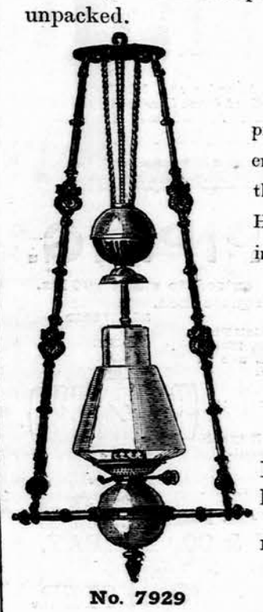
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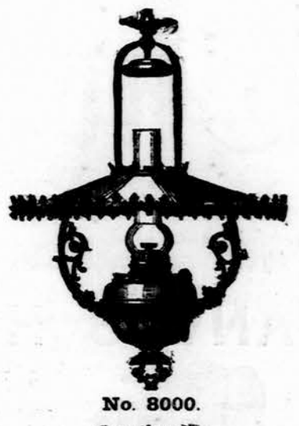
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